Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nippon Times

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

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ARMY AIRMEN CONTINUE TO RAID IMPORTANT ENEMY BASE IN INDIA; DELHI RADIO ADMITS BIG DEFEAT

CHINA ALL SET WITH JAPANESE TO TACKLE FOE

Both Countries Determined To Fight Till Victory Won, Says Chen

SPEECH IS BROADCAST

Glad That Prophesy Made 3 Years Ago Realized in Close Collaboration

Pointing out that his prophesy made three years ago concerning true collaboration between China and Japan had come true and stressing that the people of China were absolutely determined to fight together with Japan, Chen Kung-po, the Chinese National Government's Special Envoy to Japan, who is President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality in a radio broadcast made on Saturday night revealed China's powerful will to carry the War of Greater East Asia to complete victory.

Mr. Chen's address follows:

"Dear people of our Ally:

"I feel it is a matter of utmost happiness and an extreme honor in being appointed the National Government's Special Envoy, with China joining in the War of Greater East Asia, to visit Japan and in being able to speak personally to you tonight.

Present Mission Explained

"Three years have already passed since I came to your country, in May in the 29th year of Min Kuo, to thank you. It is already three years since I bade you goodbye. At that time too I came to your country with a mission of peace; this time I have come, going a step forward, to effect a joint working of our two nations. This is the reason why I have just said that this was not only an honor for me but personally a matter of joy. I think that you too feel the same way.

"I still remember that when I broadcast to you for the first time on May 24 of the 29th year of Min Kuo, I stated, 'Coming to your country in this visit and coming in close contact with your nation's burning sincerity, I have further strengthened my personal belief. That belief is that China and Japan can absolutely make an eternal peace, and that the two nations will certainly be able to work together with true sincerity.'

"I also said at that time, 'The path before us is brilliant and together we carry the great mission for the stability of East Asia,' and 'At the present the world is changing furiously. The people of China and Japan must become further friendly and love each other and work together. Let us prepare together to carry the great responsibility of the future.'

"In the words of my last broadcast in Tokyo, I told you that there were ideals, aspirations, and objectives in common with my comrades with deep insight in both China and Japan, and that I exchanged unreserved ideas with everybody. I believe that there are some among you who remember.

Aims Being Realized

"The National Government, since the return of the capital to Nanking has fought and worked hard for three years. Already the two countries' common ideals, common aspirations, and common objectives are beginning to be realized.

"When Japan was face to face with the War of Greater East Asia China made preparations to fight following the footsteps of Japan when the time should come, and when Japan opened the War of Greater East Asia, China carried out its bargain. President Wang Ching-wei, in December of the year before last declared that China would share Japan's joys and hardships, and recently he vowed that China would live or die together with Japan. This can be said to be proof that China and Japan are seriously working together, and that collaboration is one in which both parties are working with complete solidarity, without even a slight opening.

"China and Japan, although they are nationally distinctly apart because of geographical conditions, have not at the present, and will not, in the future, any distinctions in spirit. We, people of China and

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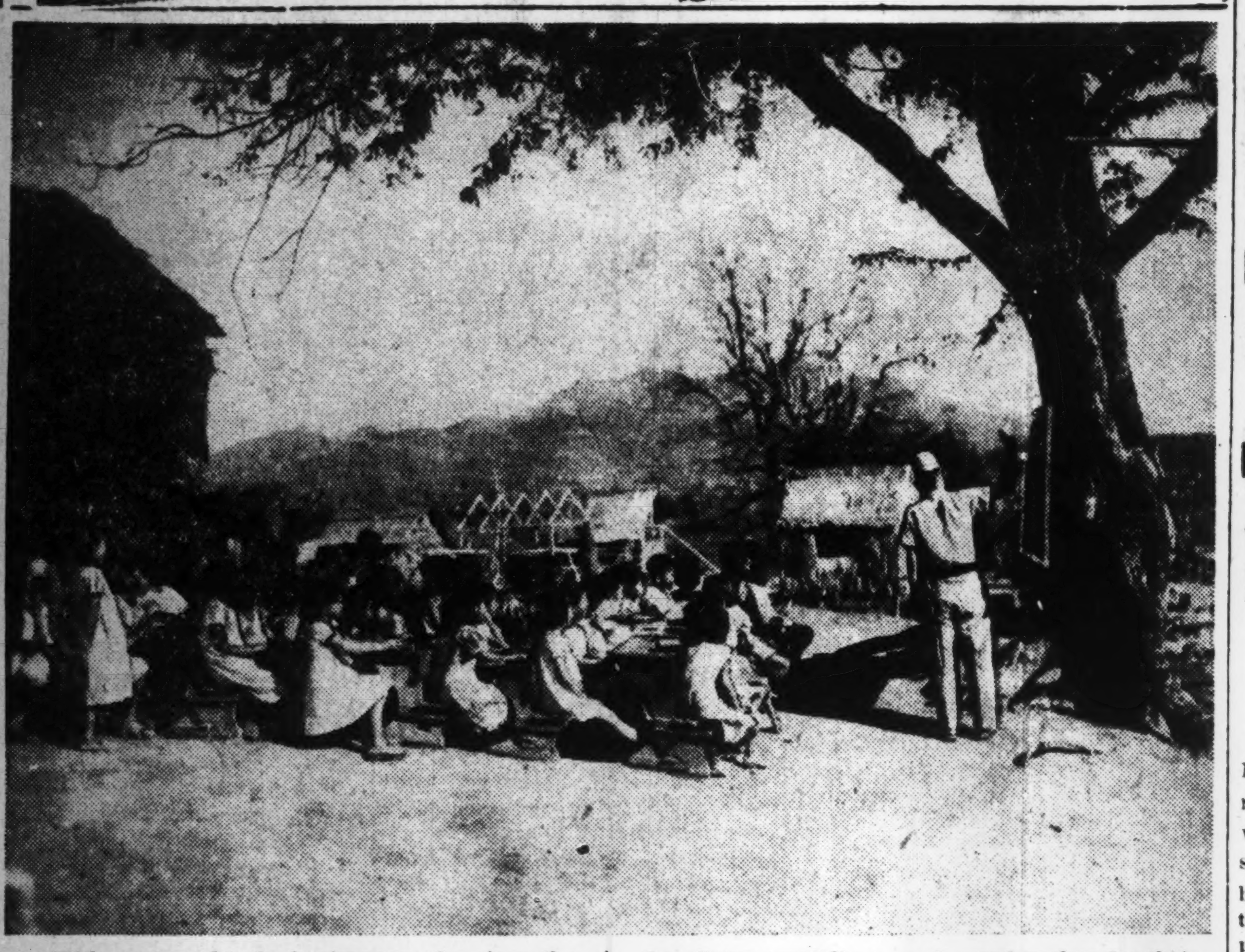
Learning in Place of Fighting



With a year already having gone by since the reduction of Bataan, little children of the New Philippines are seen above earnestly trying to learn Japanese. Under the shade of a spreading tree they listen carefully to each word spoken by their teacher. In the background can be seen the wild Mariveles Mountains, a year ago the scene of bitter, bloody fighting.

BATAAN FALL RECALLED

Filipino Officers Expose U.S. Barbarity During Campaign

By MASARU OGAWA
Domei Staff Correspondent

LOS BANOS, Philippines, April 8.—"While American soldiers on Corregidor dined sumptuosly, Filipino soldiers in Bataan were starving to death, because the American deliberately provisioned only Corregidor without considering the needs of the Filipino army which was to defend Bataan," declared Brigadier-Generals Fidel Segundo and Mateo Capinpin in the course of an exclusive interview with Domei on the eve of the first anniversary of the final surrender of Bataan to the victorious Japanese Forces.

The interview took place on the spacious grounds of the Capus Los Banos Agricultural College which nestles on the hills overlooking Laguna Lake, where General Segundo, Commandant, and four hundred released Filipino war-prisoners are recuperating from the effects of war.

General Capinpin has his home in Binan, midway between Manila and Los Banos, and he frequently visited Los Banos where his brother was a member on the college faculty.

Describe Relief

The two Filipino generals who distinguished themselves in fighting the losing battle, in frontlines at Bataan, agreed they felt relieved when the final drive of the Japanese began on March 4 last year.

The week, however, which followed the start of the offensive was a "virtual hell" with the Fil-American positions pounded both from air and by artillery.

Describing the events preceding the final surrender of the Fil-American forces in Bataan, General Capinpin said:

"Air bombardment and artillery shelling started every morning at 7 o'clock and lasted continuously until evening. It kept up a steady stream of fire day after day. It was hell."

Together with the fierce bombardment of the USAFFE positions was the unequalled courage of the Japanese soldier, General Capinpin said.

"The Japanese troops just came and kept on coming," he said. "We had to give ground. Courage! That's all they are made of—plain guts."

General Segundo, who was graduated from West Point in 1917, said:

"We just couldn't halt the Japanese drive. That's the whole story."

Praises Japanese Soldiers

General Segundo also revealed that the Japanese soldier has no equal in night fighting while he is a superb jungle fighter.

General Segundo said he realized the situation was hopeless when the Japanese made their first break through, however the thought never occurred to him at the time to surrender because he is a professional soldier with a soldier's tradition to

(Continued on Page 2)

Fall of Enemy Stronghold in P.I. Described on First Anniversary

Powerful American Fortress Surrenders to Devastating Attacks of Japanese Army Within 6 Days After Final Offensive Launched

By JORGET TEODORO
Member of Domei Manila Bureau

MANILA, April 9.—"The inevitable has happened. Bataan has fallen!" The self-styled "Voice of Freedom" station in Corregidor which had waged an intensive propaganda campaign to conceal the losing struggle in Bataan Peninsula, broadcast the foregoing announcement in sad, solemn tones when American resistance in Bataan finally collapsed under the overpowering Japanese offensive one year ago today.

The broadcasting station was finally forced to admit "The Japanese have fought with great valor and determination. In this bitter hour of defeat, we must acknowledge the daring and boldness of their troops."

The cessation of hostilities in the mountain fortress about twenty miles across the bay from the city was greeted with relief by Manila's 500,000 citizens. For more than three months, they had wished and hoped that fighting there would cease so that reconstruction work which had already been so auspiciously started, could be extended and complete peace and order be restored in the Philippines.

The surrender of Bataan climaxed the all-out offensive which was launched by the Japanese Forces on April 3, the anniversary of the demise of the Emperor Jimmu, founder of the Japanese Empire.

Employing full power of land, sea and air arms, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces crushed the American resistance in Bataan within only six days after launching the final drive. The series of significant events prior to the fall of Bataan clearly indicated that the fate of Bataan was sealed.

The first of these events was the flight of General Douglas MacArthur to Australia, leaving the command of the United States forces in the Philippines in the hands of Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainwright. Previously, former United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre and former Philippines Commonwealth President Manuel Quezon had fled to Corregidor but later they had sneaked out of the island fortress to escape capture.

Greeted with relief by the people, the first announcement of the fall of Bataan was made in early morning of April 10 over the radio and also through the press. Carrying the headline "Troops on Eastern Front of Bataan Peninsula Offer to Surrender," newspapers published the sweeping accounts of the Japanese advance on all sectors of the Bataan front, crushing the enemy as they pressed forward toward the beach-head's beleaguered peninsula.

The capture of the strategic base Mariveles was announced on the following day together with the capture of many prisoners.

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt, fully aware of the futility of the American resistance in Bataan instructed Lieutenant-General Wainwright to take any measures deemed necessary. The surrender of Bataan Peninsula quickly followed the instructions.

Subsequently, giving the reason for the collapse of American resistance in Bataan, Lieutenant-General Wainwright said "When counter-attack was ordered to relieve the dire situation, it failed due to the complete physical exhaustion of the American troops."

On April 13, newspapers reported that entire Bataan Peninsula was in the hands of the Japanese, while on the following day the disclosure of Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines was made.

The surrender of Bataan Peninsula was effected through Major-General Edward P. King, commander of the Filipino and American forces in Bataan. Accompanied by six officers including chief of staff Colonel E. P. Williams, Major-General King, in a United States army "Jeep" flying a white truce-flag, drove down the military highway leading to the Japanese headquarters in Limay, Bataan on Thursday morning April 9. At 11 a.m. he met a Japanese unit commander in a conference in a residence in front of the Lamao Experimental Station to offer formal surrender.

With the fall of Bataan, the Japanese Forces under Lieutenant-General Homma were already making preparations for the historic assault on Corregidor fortress where the American troops had sought refuge. As anticipated, Corregidor likewise fell one month later in May, marking the end of American imperialistic rule in the Philippines.

Breaks Silence and Begin to Offer Excuses For Setback

REVEALS RETREAT

Trying to Hide Miserable Reverses Since Imperial Headquarters' Communique

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

RANGOON, April 9.—The Delhi Broadcasting Station which had maintained a studied silence on the war situation on the Mayu peninsula on the southern Indo-Burmese border suddenly began explaining the fighting conditions two days ago, publishing communiques of the Anglo-Indian army headquarters. It is noted that in these broadcasts the British have come to admit their retreat to the border and betrayed the fact that their line of communications with the seacoast had been cut.

In accordance with the communiques of the headquarters they have admitted that the Japanese Forces in their attempt to cross the River Mayu had achieved success, while the Anglo-Indian forces, after readjusting their positions, withdrew to a point 15 miles from an undisclosed base. A certain British contingent on the Mayu peninsula has received orders to retreat toward the north.

Further, by alleging that they had reduced the Japanese position at Indin they ironically enough confirmed its occupation by the Japanese.

In the coastal area, one of the British communiques stated, the Japanese have made "some advance" and are exercising direct menace to the new supply operations of the Anglo-Indian forces along the narrow stretch of the coastline. It has become necessary, therefore, to remove this menace from the commissary line having been cut and to make readjustments in order to avert the isolation of the Anglo-Indian contingent.

This communique unwittingly admits the unmistakable signs of defeat. Another point that can be perceived from these broadcasts is that the enemy attaches far greater importance to the campaign than has been imagined and is endeavoring to avoid disclosure of concrete facts especially since the issue of the Imperial Headquarters' communique in order to evade responsibilities for the miserable defeat as far as possible.

SEAS AROUND MINDANAO PROMISE TUNA CATCHES

Plans Being Considered to Develop Fishing Industry In Davao

Domei

DAVAO, April 9.—Various plans are being considered by Japanese authorities here for development of the local fishing industry as the waters around Mindanao hold promise of becoming rich fishing grounds, especially of tuna.

To increase the tuna catch which averaged about 1,500,000 kilograms annually before the war, the authorities will construct more fishing boats as well as teach Japanese fishing methods to Moro tribesmen in the Sulu area, who are noted as expert fishermen.

Factories will be constructed to handle the tuna catch which will be frozen, canned or dried.

The Southern Fishery Company with a number of fishing boats and over 300 men, is operating already in the area.

Sailing Hours Extended

Domei

CANTON, April 9.—At the session of Canton Military, Official and Civil Representatives Roundtable Conference on Marine Affairs on April 7, it was decided to extend by one hour the regular sailing hours on the Pearl River, it was revealed today.

The measure aims at increasing marine transportation between Canton and Hongkong, and Canton and Amoy.

Ruins of British Camps in Htegwe Testify to Retreat of Foe in India

Japanese Forces Charge Into Enemy Positions to Deal Fatal Knock-Out Blow to 123rd Brigade of 14th Division Along Mayu River Area

By a Domei Correspondent

SOUTHERN INDIAN-BURMESE BORDER, April 9.—To contact a certain Japanese Unit detailed to annihilate the British-Indian forces infesting the area along the Mayu River and the Mayu Peninsula, your scribe and his party left a certain point on the night of a certain day.

Paddling our canoe up the Mayu River toward its upper reaches, we landed on a certain point before dawn of the following day. Through the dim early morning light we headed toward our destination along a path originally made by the enemy for the purpose of attacking the Japanese Forces from the rear from Akyab. Ironically, however, the enemy was compelled to use this path as a route of escape.

Far away in the direction of the Mayu Range a fire flickered; presently the heavy boom of a gun was heard. The main force of the Japanese Units which after dealing a smashing blow to the 123rd Brigade of the 14th Division of the enemy in the Apaukwa and Kanzauk areas, completely annihilated the remnants in the vicinity of Htegwe by cornering them on the left bank of the Mayu River, had begun to cross the Mayu River under cover of the artillery, defying the enemy resistance in the Mayu Range, to charge into the enemy positions.

Looking at the flashes of gunfire and hearing the gun reports, your correspondent walked to the neighborhood of Htegwe, where he found himself face to face with an abandoned enemy position at the foot of a bridge over a creek. There were also enemy positions in the jungle from which rose the nauseating stench of the enemy dead.

The ruins of burned-down houses and camps were dimly lighted by the lingering bluish moonlight presenting an uncanny scene. This was the wreckage which resulted from the large encircling operation of the Japanese Army in the Htegwe area.

The enemy had entered the Kyauktaw sector by crossing over the Maudok Range and had planned to attack the Japanese from their rear from Akyab by marching to the south along the left bank of the Mayu River, but once faced by the intrepid Japanese troops, they had been defeated at one fell swoop and had fled in terrible disorder.

When we arrived at a certain point, we had a good breakfast of milk, bacon, corned beef and other tinned provisions abandoned by the enemy. "If you fight, fight with a 'have' country," said a soldier nearby with a smile.

CHUNGKING HIT HARD BY JAPANESE ACTION

Return of Concessions Revitalizing New China, Says Chou in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, April 9.—Japan's relinquishment of her extraterritorial rights and the retrocession of concessions in China inflicted a fatal blow on the Chungking regime, Finance Minister of the Nanking Government Chou Fu-hai, the special envoy to Manchoukuo, and concurrently Vice-President of the Executive Yuan declared this afternoon at a press interview here.

"The objectives of the Chinese Revolution as revealed in Dr. Sun Yatsen's teachings were the recovery of China's perfect sovereignty and territorial integrity through the abolition of the unequal treaties and the emancipation of her people," he declared.

"Through Japan's magnanimous act, the long-looked for objectives of the Chinese Revolution have been attained, robbing the Chungking regime of its pretext for continuing its anti-Japanese campaign."

He pointed out that the National Government will never relax its military, political, and economic pressures brought to bear upon Chungking.

All China Cooperating

"Since the National Government's entry into the current war, the Chinese people have been positively cooperating with the Government with the conviction that the War of Greater East Asia is their own war," Minister Chou stated, "and the determination to survive or perish with Japan is particularly strong in the Shanghai financial circles."

To consolidate the Manchoukuo-Chinese collaboration for the attainment of the war objectives, and to observe personally the cumulative results of the economic rehabilitation in Manchoukuo achieved during they 10 years of its founding as a practical reference for the reconstruction of China constitute the principal aims of his visit to Manchoukuo, Mr. Chou revealed.

It is his desire also he said, to exchange frank views with Manchoukuoan authorities and influential civilians over pressing problems, for a smooth coordination between the two countries to cope with new developments after China's entry into the war.

"Because China and Manchoukuo possess inexhaustive natural resources in extensive territories bordering

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AUSTRALIA RESENTS DELAY IN U.S. HELP

Pacific Front Enemy Commanders Voice Fear Over Intensified Attack

Following the renewed large-scale operations of the Japanese Navy Air Force in the Southwestern Pacific, Australia and the commanders of the anti-Axis forces on the Pacific front are expressing bitter discontent over the delay in sending reinforcements on the part of Washington authorities, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated April 9.

Grave menace is being felt in Australian Government and other circles from the intensified activities of the Imperial Navy Air Force in the Pacific area. They are emphasizing the need of strengthening the defense of the Southwestern Pacific on the occasion of the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan peninsula.

Repeated Requests Made

In the last three months, not only the Australian Government but the American commanders at the front have come to agree that they could not check the advance of the Japanese with the military strength at present at their disposal. It is reported that on several occasions they have asked the United Nations Headquarters at Washington for reinforcements.

Australian Minister for the Navy Norman J. O. Makin in a recent speech at Adelaide pointed out that the Japanese were steadily building bases on the islands to the north of Australia, while Deputy Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of the Army Francis Forde emphasized the fact that the Japanese were being reinforced every moment in addition to building new bases. The latter said:

"In consequence, the anti-Axis forces must be prepared to make further sacrifices. I do not know if Americans are of the same opinion as us Australians but there can be no denying the fact that the Japanese Forces in the Southwestern Pacific area have recently grown extremely powerful."

U.S. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson in promising to reinforce the air force is understood to have been compelled by the urgent demand of the first-line commanders and the Australian Government to do something about the grave situation in the South Pacific area.

On the other hand, the anti-Axis headquarters is reported to be hope-

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Nine Planes at Airfield Set Ablaze by Nippon Wild Eagles

FOE HOPE BLASTED

Commander of Sixth Brigade Captured During Severe Fighting Around Indin

Picked Imperial Army airmen, in a large formation of bombers and fighters, attacked an enemy airfield in the neighborhood of Chittagong on April 8, according to a Domei dispatch from a certain base at the Burma front.

The wild eagles bombed and set ablaze nine planes at the field.

They all returned to the base.

According to a Reuter report from the front, quoted in a Domei dispatch from Hanoi, the British have acknowleged the fact that the Anglo-Indian forces, which have been operating north of Donbeig on the Indo-Burmese frontier have been shut off in the Mayu peninsula by the Japanese.

The same Reuter report said that the Japanese have got to a point 20 miles from the Indo-Burmese frontier.

Enemy Abandons Hope

In the meantime reports from New Delhi indicate that the successful campaign of Imperial Forces along the Indo-Burmese frontier has compelled the headquarters of the enemy forces in India to give up the idea of retaking Burma, Domei reports from Istanbul under date of April 9.

The rainy season is expected to start in the Burma area in three or four weeks. This means that the enemy in India cannot hope to engage in any large-scale operations for the time.

Another consideration is compelling the enemy in India to abandon the attempt to recapture Burma. It is the condition of their own forces in India. They have not been receiving their supplies regularly for some time, and there is no knowing when they will get the munitions necessary to embark on fresh operations.

It was April 9 before the enemy headquarters in India made the admission that their forces operating in the Donbeig area have been encircled by the Imperial Army Forces.

Then reports circulated, crediting the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in India with an intention of trying to evacuate even a part of the forces in the Donbeig area before the rainy reason starts to make it still more difficult to get supplies through to them.

Deals Crushing Defeat

The main theater of the fighting against enemy forces in India has shifted to an area along the coastal road between the Mayu mountain range and the Bay of Bengal from the banks of the Mayu River where a crushing defeat has been suffered by the enemy, comments Domei.

The fighting is the severest in an area centering about Indin, about 10 kilometers north of Donbeig.

It was in this sector that the Imperial Army Units surrounded the main force of the enemy's Sixth Brigade and annihilated it on the morning of April 8.

In this fight the commander of the brigade, Brigadier-General Carvendish, was captured.

The remnants of the Anglo-Indian forces which were defeated in the fight on the banks of the Mayu River escaped into the Mayu mountain range.

But soon they found that they were not safe even in the recess of the range.

They were tracked down by the courageous Imperial Army troops. The difficulties that faced the Japanese in these encounters were tremendous. They had to catch up with the enemy troops which in groups ran before them in different directions in the mountains. Their will to victory eventually won.

Those enemy troops which escaped destruction succeeded in getting to the coastal road. They were overtaken by the Japanese.

The enemy's Sixth Brigade had for some time been watching for an op-

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JAPANESE ATTITUDE PRAISED BY CHINESE

Even Chungking Happy at Retrocession of Rights, Says Chen in Interview

All the people of China including even those under the Chungking regime were deliriously happy and excited when the Japanese Government declared its magnanimous step of retroceding its concessions and abolishing extraterritorial rights in China, declared Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government of China and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, now visiting Japan in the capacity of a Special Envoy of his Government in response to questions put to him by foreign correspondents in a press interview held at the Imperial Hotel at 4:30 p.m. on Saturday when questioned on the recovery of concessions and cancellation of foreign privileges in China.

Regarding Chungking's repercussion on Sino-Japanese collaboration made possible by Japan supporting Nanking to fulfill the ideal as an independent member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Chinese statesman asserted the present amity between the two countries is psychologically changing the attitude of the people in Chungking.

Will Join Peace Camp

"In the light of the present situation," he stated, "I am sure that in the near future they will join the peace movement but now the time is still not at hand. It is still too early for the Chungking people to join the movement at the present time.

"Since the new Japanese policy has made clear that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China, all the people in China are very happy. There is no doubt that China in the future will be a very strong unit in the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

When asked to contrast the selfish machinations of the enemy as regards its policy to the Chiang regime, Mr. Chen declared:

"The present problem of the Chungking regime is the lack of support from the Anglo-American Governments. On the other hand, however, Sino-Japanese relations have been closely linked and strengthened. But there is one thing which is very different from the relations between Chungking and the Anglo-American countries and that is that the Japanese-Chinese relationship has no selfish motives; it exists only for the mutual prosperity and welfare of the their peoples so that they can always cooperate without any hindrance."

Asked by a correspondent if the magnanimous support of the Japanese Government had improved the prospects for a complete unification of China to enable it to attain full sovereignty and independence, the visiting Special Envoy declared that the abolition of the unequal treaties was the hope of the Chinese people for many years.

"Even in Chungking," he stated, "as well as all the other places of China, the people have hoped most of all for the abolition of these restrictions and since the declaration of Japan to relinquish the extraterritorial rights in China, the people everywhere in China have been very much gratified."

Shanghai's Role Vital

Queried as to what position Shanghai will hold when through the retrocession of the International Settlement and of the French Concession the whole city will again be under Chinese rule as well as to the plans outlined of making that city the economic center of China again, Mr. Chen declared that Shanghai will greatly contribute its share as one link in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Shanghai is a cosmopolitan city and since the start of the war, it has been under Japanese and Chinese control," he stated. "As to Shanghai's role as a center of commerce, there is no doubt that in the future, Shanghai will be an important commercial city under the control of the National Government with Japanese support and will contribute to the prosperity of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

New Policy Significant

Asked what he considered significant in Japan's new China policy, Mr. Chen declared that it was the Japanese Government's policy to let China become a fully independent country and that the retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality have come from this new policy. It was significant, said Mr. Chen, that thus China, through the abolition of unequal treaties, can develop freely and become a strong and prominent leader of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As to the effects of Japan's new China policy on China's economic and political structure and upon the Chinese people, Mr. Chen pointed out that Chinese industry, disturbed since the China Affair, has recently begun to refunction and that a loan of 500,000,000 yuan has been made to various factories by the Central Reserve Bank. Furthermore, asserted Mr. Chen, the National Government intends to push forward this natural trend and to perfect plans for economic development everywhere. The political structure, said Mr. Chen, has been revised to keep pace with the war.

Concerning Chinese preparations for further cooperation with Japan to push the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Chen stated that China is determined to contribute both manpower and material power to the common war effort, and that under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, a thorough training of the army is being pushed. "We are also going to train the population," declared the Special Envoy, "because there is no doubt that the present war is not only a military war but also a war in which the whole population is concerned to a very great extent."

Total Reunion Seen

Mr. Chen at the same time voiced his hope and belief that the whole of China, including Chungking, will soon be united under the National Government. Since Japan's declaration of its new policy, Mr. Chen stressed, there has been a strong tendency toward total reunion, and that there was no longer any question between Nanking and North or Central China.

Questioned on the people's wartime living conditions the Special Envoy stated that although the people could not enjoy things as much as they did before they were fully capable of enduring this condition and that their utmost desire was to help contribute to victory and to the welfare and progress of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Asked at the end of the interview his impression of the Japanese people in these wartime conditions, Mr. Chen answered that he felt that the Japanese people were very calm and at the same time strongly determined to win the war. It was clear, he said, that Japan is powerful and fully confident of victory.

Meeting Foreign Correspondents

Special Envoy Chen Kung-po of the National Government of China, now in Tokyo, granted a group interview to foreign correspondents at the Imperial Hotel on Saturday afternoon. Photo shows Mr. Chen (extreme right) speaking to the pressmen through an interpreter.

'FORTRESS OF ASIA' FEARED BY ENEMIES

Chungking Worried Over Solidification of E. Asia Sphere by Japan

Domei

CANTON, April 9.—Greatly worried over the solid defense of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which the New York Times recently called the "Fortress of Asia," the Sao Tang Pao, organ of the Military Council of the Chungking forces, yesterday took up this problem and stated that the reopening of the Burma Route is the only way left to destroy this "Fortress of Asia."

"Japanese is now exerting its utmost efforts to solidify the 'Fortress of Asia,'" states the Chungking organ. "The success or failure of Japan's plan depends entirely on whether it can maintain transportation routes in the area of Greater East Asia. In this respect, the activities of American submarines in Pacific waters are no less the Japanese mainland.

"If the anti-Axis forces succeed in recapturing Burma and in reopening the Burma Road, the Chinese Front and the Southwestern Pacific Front will be connected and the Fortress of Asia will be crushed. At present, however, this plan is quite hopeless. Under the circumstances, the destruction of the transportation arteries of Japan is the sole strategy that can be taken. All in all, we must smash Japan's plan before the construction of the Fortress of Asia is completed."

Special Envoy Chen Will Give Tea Party With Ambassador Hsu

Special Envoy Chen Kung-po of the National Government of China, who has been staying in Tokyo since April 7, will go to the Imperial Palace this morning for leave-taking and after writing down his name on the Visitors' Book at the Palace will retire. At noon Mr. Chen will meet Japanese Cabinet Ministers. At 3 p.m., he will hold a tea party at the Imperial Hotel under the joint sponsorship of Dr. Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador in Tokyo. Many important persons are invited to attend. At 4:30 p.m. Mr. Chen will call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence to bid him farewell.

ARMY AIR FORCE POUNDS FOE BASE

(Continued From Page 1)

portunity to attack Akyab from the direction of Donbeig in the Mayu Peninsula. But it was foiled by a small Imperial Army Unit.

Presently it found itself pitted against the main force of the Imperial Army Forces operating around Indin. It was soon encircled. The ring began to narrow perceptibly on April 5, and the annihilation of the brigade came on the morning of April 8.

Along the coastal road the enemy is rapidly retreating. It is managing to put up a stiff resistance in spite of the fact that there is a threat to its rear.

In the Indin area the enemy are bringing field and heavy guns into play in an attempt to check the Imperial Army Units which are coming down the Mayu mountains.

In the meantime the Imperial Army troops are closing in with an irresistible force upon the remnants of the enemy forces in the area with Indin as the center. They are repulsing counter-attacks each time they are made by the enemy in an attempt to break through the encirclement.

The foreign correspondents attending the interview were Dr. Karl H. Abshagen of the Europapress News Agency, Dr. Gaetano Aulisio of the Stefani News Agency, Adam Vollhardt of the Deutsche Nachrichten Bureau and the two visiting Thai newspapermen.

Also present at the meeting were Yuzo Isono, Deputy Spokesman of the Board of Information, Hidesaburo Yokoyama and Toshiro Shimanouchi of the Overseas Publicity Section of the Third Division of the Board of Information and four representatives respectively of the Broadcasting Corporation, Domei New Agency, the English Mainichi and the Nippon Times.

JAZZ RECORDS DISCARDED

Matsumoto Citizens Get Rid of American, British Songs

For the purpose of bolstering the people's fighting spirit, the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Organization and the Musical Association in Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture, which had been urging the Matsumoto residents to get rid of all gramophone records of American and British strains, recently made rounds to every neighborhood association and collected over 5,300 of those discs. On the occasion, Japanese jazz records and others of deteriorating nature were also collected.

PROSPERITY MARKS CELEBES FISHERIES

Rapid Progress Being Made Under Able Guidance of Japanese Fishermen

By A Domei Staff Correspondent

MACASSAR, April 9.—The fishing industry in Celebes is growing prosperous under the able guidance of Japanese fishermen and marine experts.

The authorities are now speeding up the construction of frozen fish factories in Celebes while elaborate investigations in fishing resources around the Celebes area are now being satisfactorily conducted by Japanese fishing experts.

These experts in an earnest hope to supply frozen fishes to Japan are daily making utmost efforts with the cooperation of native inhabitants.

Under these conditions, the monthly amount of fishes caught by the native inhabitants alone in Celebes has been increased in tonnage, and the surrounding sea has become one of the most promising fishing grounds for Japanese fishermen.

Immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japanese fishermen made their southward advance in the Celebes area and they are now fast achieving favorable results in their fishing. Hence it is not strange that dried fish in Minahassa island and tunny fishing in Macassar have now become very popular, thanks to the efforts of these Japanese fisherfolk.

Factories to Open

Domei

MACASSAR, April 9.—Many new factories will start operation here and elsewhere in the island on April 29.

The industrial world here recently started replenishing and adjusting existing industrial plants with the chief aim of achieving a self-sufficiency structure in the industrial setup.

As the result, a number of factories here have started the manufacture of fabrics, oils, iron or ships.

On Tenchosetsu, foundation ceremonies for three factories for the production of cement, matches and refrigerators respectively will be held.

On the same day new factories will start operations for the production of fibrous textiles, canvas cloth, sauce and rubber goods.

Simultaneously, the Produce Museum here is scheduled to start the spot sales of varied Celebes products.

Chungking Hit Hard By Japanese Action

(Continued from Page 1)

upon each other and when the two Governments exert their best efforts for the development of the resources, stabilization of East Asia will soon result," he asserted. "The two countries united can contribute much toward a speedy establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in bolstering Japan's efforts in this direction.

Minister Chou declared that he firmly believed that the peoples of the Co-Prosperity Sphere by forming a close-knit unity with the three sister States of East Asia, namely, Japan, China, and Manchoukuo, as the center, can organize a powerful federation in the world by joining hands with the other Axis Powers.

"This federation," he asserted "should be more than sufficient not only to purge East Asia of the Anglo-American influences, but also to frustrate the anti-Axis Power's activities all over the world."

BATAAN FIGHTING A YEAR AGO TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

follow. He revealed that several days before the final Japanese drive, two columns of trucks, one from Manila and another from Olongapo, streamed towards the front lines and verged in front of Samat where General Capinpin was holding the section lines with Brigadier-General Vicente Lim on the left wing.

The direction of the Japanese drive was evident, General Segundo said. When he saw the Japanese troops steam-roll through General Lim's line to outflank Capinpin's, he knew the situation was really hopeless. Recalling the suddenness of the break through, he said he remembered declaring: "Everything is finished."

General Segundo surrendered on April 11, two days after the surrender of Major-General Edward P. King, who had been placed in charge of the Bataan defense.

Forced to Surrender

General Capinpin said for three days he tried to hold his front but his unit was finally surrounded and forced to surrender. He said:

"But even as we held, many of my troops fled in flocks throwing away their arms. It was worse with other units. It was a disorderly rout."

The two generals praised the Japanese general staff for utilization of the time element since the USAFFE did not have a chance once they were trapped in Bataan, General Capinpin said:

"I think the Japanese general staff wanted to save their soldiers as much as possible to avoid unnecessary sacrifice of men because a deliberate campaign saves men. The Fil-American troops lacked discipline to stand up against the courageous Japanese soldiers who were under absolute self-control."

General Segundo added:

"In every withdrawal, weapons were thrown away by our troops. They were either too tired or they didn't want to be seen with rifles by the Japanese. At any rate, they didn't have new rifles. The Americans took all the new models."

Explaining the reasons behind the defense of Bataan, General Capinpin, a veteran who rose to a generalship from the ranks, pointed out that the defense of Bataan was necessitated by the desire to protect Corregidor—impregnable only when complemented by Bataan.

Was 'Delaying Battle'

Thoughtfully stirring sugar in his coffee cup, General Segundo declared that the battle for Bataan was theoretically a "delaying battle" to allow time for the Americans to send reinforcements by sea.

"Throughout the campaign," he said, "we had daily promises and assurances of immediate aid. That's all we lived on—hope. It was only when the final drive started that we knew it was the end."

General Capinpin agreed that the American promises and pledges were the only things which kept the Filipino forces in Bataan from earlier surrender. He said:

"The only things that kept us going were promises of immediate aid. The Americans told us powerful reinforcements were being rushed to Bataan by sea and air. We believed them because we were kept completely ignorant of the progress of the Southwestern Pacific. Yes, we were duped."

Describing their relations with the American officers, the two generals revealed that they both had few American officers under them at the start of the campaign but were forced to send them away for insubordination.

"We just couldn't get along together," said General Segundo who with General Capinpin is known for his affability.

The generals revealed also that they didn't know of the flight of General Douglas MacArthur and former President Manuel Quezon until Japanese planes dropped leaflets informing them of the escape of the leaders of the Fil-American forces. General Capinpin said, "We never were officially informed."

General Segundo said that it was on Christmas Day, 1941 that he knew that flight into Bataan was inevitable while General Capinpin said he had orders to fight "delaying action" to protect the Fil-American forces' flight into Bataan on December 26.

"At that time the Fil-American forces grossly underestimated the seriousness of the military situation," General Capinpin added.

The two veteran fighters, discussing the reasons for the failure to defend Bataan, agreed that several factors, namely, the lack of air support and the lack of proper medical precautions, contributed to the final defeat of the Fil-Americans. The loss of the entire Fil-American air force within two days of the start of hostilities was one of the biggest blows which directly contributed to the fall of Bataan, General Segundo pointed out.

Bataan Bombing Hell

He said, "Frankly, I was surprised by the strength of the Japanese Air Force which we had been led to believe was inferior. As a matter of fact, I was not informed of the loss of the USAFFE air force and consequently I needlessly exposed my entire family to danger by taking them to Bataan with me during the retreat into Bataan. If I had known, it would have been the last thing I would have done, because the bombing of Bataan was really hell."

General Capinpin described the Fil-American position in Bataan as a large group of cattle in a small corral without a roof and caught in a rainstorm. "Only it rained bombs," the grizzled veteran said.

The artillery position of the USAFFE in Bataan was also very weak because the positions were fixed by mountainous terrain and could be readily spotted both from the ground and from the air, General Segundo remarked, adding that he had lost 23 pieces of artillery in a single day.

Medical Supplies Lacking

"Furthermore," he asked, "why didn't any of the many United States medical parties to the islands propose preventive measures for malarial control in Bataan? And why was there such a lack of medical supplies?"

In the same vein, General Segundo severely blamed the Americans for neglecting to inoculate the Filipino soldiers against tropical diseases while giving the best of medical care to their own troops. Death was most rampant among the young Filipino recruits and volunteers, many more of whom died from disease than from bullets, he said, revealing that influenza, malaria and diarrhea were taking their toll and had increased notably by January 26.

General Segundo declared, "The only answer I can give to Capinpin's questions is that the Americans planned only for themselves without considering the needs of the Filipino army. That is why Corregidor was well provisioned."

Commenting on the significance of the fall of Bataan, General Capinpin declared, "The surrender of Bataan meant the Japanese control of the whole military situation in the Philippines, for it also meant the early fall of Corregidor."

General Segundo, agreeing with his comrade, pointed out, "Corregidor was comparatively weak without Bataan. And the weakness of Corregidor lies in the fixed artillery positions." He explained that the artillery placed on the heights behind Mariveles could easily outshoot and outmaneuver the Corregidor guns. Bataan was picked as the final battleground not out of accident but from the necessity to protect Corregidor, he added.

Lessons Are Learned

The greatest lessons in the past conflict were: first, that an air force is a necessary adjunct to a fighting force; second, that there are no shortcuts to training, General Segundo declared. He asserted that the loss of the American air force paved the way for the loss of Bataan, while the Filipino troops could not stand up against the Japanese attack because they lacked the proper military and spiritual training.

Reminiscing over the events of the year following the surrender of the USAFFE in Bataan, Segundo said, "My one year since the fall of Bataan has been one of many pleasant surprises. I never imagined one year ago I would again be living in an atmosphere of peace and order where the all unpleasant memories of war would be forgotten. When I surrendered I fully expected to be interned for the duration of the war. Today, I am living in ease in the pleasant surroundings of this campus. What more could I ask?"

General Capinpin revealed that when he surrendered, the Japanese officers had told him that the Filipino officers and men were not considered enemies of Japan.

Filipinos Not Enemies

"That was very encouraging," the hardy general said with a twinkle in his sharp eyes. "Our temporary short stay in the war-prisoners camp was very enjoyable for we were not treated as prisoners but as friends," he said.

General Segundo added, "We really couldn't have been treated better."

As Madame Segundo poured more coffee, we could feel the cool wind being wafted from Laguna Lake. "We should never have fought against the Japanese," General Segundo mused, "But we just didn't know."

"We are young yet, and we are determined to do all in our power to construct a New Philippines which will be worthy of independence and a place among the free nations of Greater East Asia," declared the 58 year-old General Capinpin. And the hand clasps of the two generals in parting were strong and firm.

Cebu Commemorates First Anniversary Of Japanese Landing

Domei

CEBU, April 10.—Ceremonies and festivities marking the first anniversary of the landing of Japanese Forces here were held today under the joint auspices of the Military Administration's branch office, the Government as well as civilian circles. Among the outstanding events of the day were an athletic meet for Japanese and Filipinos as well as lecture meetings, which were held in various parts of the city.

CHINA IS ALL SET TO FIGHT ENEMY

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan, are not only close friends but are truly brothers.

"At the same time that China declared war, your nation issued a declaration to return your concessions, and recognizing the taking over of the International Settlement at Shanghai and Amoy, and the Peking Legation area, and promising to abolish extraterritoriality. By various other friendly measures, you decided to aid fully the construction of New China.

Hails Japan's Kindness

"You declared that in pace with the progress of relations between China and Japan you would give favorable consideration to the already existent treaties. On the third anniversary of the return of the capital to Nanking, you effected the return of your concessions and cooperated in the taking over of the International Settlements at Shanghai and Amoy and the Peking Legation Quarters. These strong policies boldly carried out have moved the Chinese people strongly and have deepened their feeling of gratitude toward your nation. Those deep emotions and feeling of thanks can not be expressed by words. Neither can they be expressed in writing. Though simply, I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

"I will reiterate that China truly has the determination of live or die with Japan and that it is determined to put that into practice. If it is advantageous to the War of Greater East Asia, and for the future of Chinese-Japanese collaboration, we are ready to contribute anything and everything in manpower or material power.

"Although China does not have enough strength and ability, it possesses a firm determination and a strong belief. I feel it a great honor in having been able to broadcast for the second time in your nation and I feel happy that the prophesies I made in my broadcast three years ago have come true.

"The future before China and Japan is brightness itself. Victory is certain and defeat impossible in the War of Greater East Asia. I felicitate your health and pray for your further efforts."

Aquarium in Celebes Sending Tropical Fish To This Country Soon

Domei

MACASSAR, April 9.—Colorful tropical fish in gaudy hue from the Celebes will soon appear for display in Japan, it was learned here today. The Macassar Aquarium, which is noted for the many varieties of beautiful tropical fish it contains, will ship to Japan by the first available boat about 300 fish of the variety called "ikan giroe" by the Malais. The fish is known as "kuma no mi" in Japanese. This fish is about five centimeters in length and has bright orange stripes. The present shipment is being made experimentally and should it prove successful, others may follow in the future.

Australia Resents Delay in U.S. Help

(Continued From Page 1)

ful of being able to strengthen the air force on the strength of American press reports that on the Tunisian front the United States air force has carried out 1,000 attacks in a single day, or that several hundred United States aircraft participated in the bombings of European cities. The surmise in the anti-Axis camp is that even setting aside the aircraft that have been allocated to the various anti-Axis nations in accordance with the Lease-Lend Act and the aircraft sent out to various fronts, there should be a pool of bombers and fighters constructed in America over a considerable period or held in America reaching a total of 10,000. It should be easy to allot part of these planes to the Southwestern Pacific, first-line commanders and Australians are saying.

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HISTORIC 81ST DIET SOLIDIFIES EMPIRE

Nation's Wartime Structure Bolstered With Legislators' Wholehearted Support

The 81st session of the Imperial Diet which was formally closed on March 26 is regarded historical as it is marked with trends of future wartime politics of Japan.

The session was a regular one held for the second time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The business transacted mainly dealt with constructive legislation conducive to putting the country's domestic industrial strucure on a decisive war basis and to developing to the fullest extent the fighting strength of Japan.

The members of the Diet and the Government, each got together their rank and file, and decided, even before the session was held, how best they should act to attain mutual cooperation in the deliberations of the session; for they felt keenly the great responsibility which the session carried with it in the midst of a gigantic war. The Cabinet had earlier met, on October 15, and decided on matters of procedure to be followed at the Diet. They subsequently drew up 89 bills, 39 of which were to be assigned to the House of Peers and 50 to the House of Representatives. They included bills which in aggregate asked for the annual expenditure a sum of ¥47,400,000,000 and the bill on the Wartime Administrative Special Act.

Rule Aid Body Acts

The Government availed beforehand the services of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Bill Investigation Committees, each House having appointed its own bill investigation committee for the examination of the bills to be brought before it. During the sittings of the House, these committees had the opportunity of explaining the Government's intentions on each bill.

Having been freshly elected during the general elections of last spring the present Diet session was to one-half of the members from the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association a thing of first experience. The association had yet remained in a fluid state, without leadership and without office-bearers. Though the work of internal organization was postponed to a future date its office-bearers had to be appointed prior to the holding of the Diet session, in order that the Association which is the pivotal center of the nation's political power, may take its proper share in the deliberations of the session.

With this in view, Yonezo Maeda was appointed the chairman of that section of the representatives of the Diet which was composed of those sent from the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. Tatsunosuke Yamasaki was made the chairman of the bill investigation committee, while, Matajiro Koizumi became the head of the Representatives' Association. The work of electing the Diet Speaker and the Diet secretaries was also gone through.

Formation of various bodies for conducting the business of the Diet was next taken up, followed by their meetings. Notable among such bodies were the Economic Representatives' League, and the Voluntary Representatives' Association. There was also the formation of the War Power Strengthening Representatives' Voluntary Corps, an offshoot of the Seishin Club.

In fact, one witnessed so much animation in the preliminary activities of the present session that there was no more of that drabness which had come over the Diet proceedings since the outbreak of the China Affair when the dissolution of the political parties had been effected.

Prime Minister Ill

According to the original plan the session was to have resumed on January 21. But the Prime Minister being suddenly taken ill on January 16, a plenary session of the Lower House held on January 21 resolved on postponing the opening date by a week.

On January 28, the postponed session commenced according to schedule, and after the recess hour Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, though still suffering from temperature and weakness appeared. His presence made deep impression on the House, and his address was listened in rapt attention. In the course of his speech the Prime Minister made known the Government's steadfast confidence and inflexible determination regarding the prosecution of the war in its decisive period of the second year of hostility.

He referred to the strengthened diplomatic fronts, namely Japan, Germany and Italy on the one hand, and Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Thailand on the other. Regarding Southern Regions he clarified on the military administrative policies to be followed in those areas. His declaration that Burma would be recognized independent within this year, and that the Philippines' independence was only a question of time, were considered as weighty pronouncements for the session. Following the Prime Minister's address, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya made their speeches in their respective fields.

On the same day the Upper House discussed on four bills including the Amendment to the Pension Law. The Lower House which had the right of priority to consider budget bills, entrusted the same to the committees which carried on in camera discussions on January 29, 30, 31 and the morning of February 1. The committees were aided by the explanations sent by President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board on material mobilization matters, by Foreign Minister Tani on foreign policy, and by the Army and Navy authorities on military affairs.

Prime Minister Tojo having fully recovered from the effects of his illness by February, both Houses opened their plenary sessions on the same day. In the morning session of the Upper House, Dr. Takuo Godo of the Kenkyukai made interpellations, while Tatsunosuke Yamasaki did the same in the afternoon session of the Lower House. The interpellator's questions touched on the various wartime controls, war enterprises and war industries, chiefly directed to matters of strengthening the nation's fighting power in the present war. Prime Minister Tojo gave convincing answers to all the points of the interpellators, so much so the House was deeply impressed by his resolute spirit for the successful prosecution of the war, for which all-out aid from the home front was emphasized by him to be very essential. He admonished how severe would be the punishment to those who should in any way undermine the domestic front.

Joint Session Held

A joint plenary session of the both Houses was subsequently held at which Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada made report on the brilliant results secured by the Navy Eagles at the Battle of Solomons and Rennel Islands, which the House received with much applause.

The Diet occupied itself on general matters till February 8 during which important subjects thrashed out were: preliminary talks on the budgets, material mobilization plans, industrial structures operated under the administrative leadership, various control structures, industry and profit, national subsidies, commodity price questions, food increase, ship building, national labor service, policy with regard to the disposal of enemy property, the questions of currencies and finances in the Co Prosperity Sphere, war diplomacy and the rules of conduct at elections. There was also a clear enunciation of the relationship between the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Discussions were also held on matters of official desciplinc, thoughts and elections.

Led by Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, the first interpellator, others following him were Yadanji Nakajima on the general finance policy, Kenjo Matsumura on the agricultural policy, Nobufusa Miyoshi on labor question, Yusuke Tsurumi on foreign policy, Shinjiro Honryo on the general policy of the Government, Keishiro Sukegawa on rural population, Tanzo Koyama on food problem, Toyokichi Toyota on rural community, Tomito Izu on the administrative structure, Sannojo Nakamura on war economics, besides other well known members like Nanjo, Sakamoto, Tanaka, Satsuma, Mogami, Nishio, Ikezaki, Hoshino, Morita, Baba, Yamamoto, Kurosawa, Kawazoe, Sakuda and Ando.

Tsuneo Kanemitsu, the chairman of the Budget Committee welcomed as many questions as the House desired to put, only advising to postpone to a future occasion questions on the budget and the rule of conduct on the last general elections in which the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was involved. What was considered as a big political question of the session was the proposal to fuse the rule aid organization and rule aid party into one, owing to the anxiety they caused in the establishment of a decisive war front. The subject was finally brought before the Lower House at its plenary session on February 8 in the form of a representative interpellation by the Committee Chairman Kanemitsu demanding a definite explanation from the Government, whereupon the Prime Minister himself addressed the House defining categorically the status of both factions. The Prime Minister said that the mission of both organizations was fundamentally the same, though the rule aid organization would promote popular movements in the civic sense while the rule aid party would promote national aid in the political sense. He expected them to work harmoniously in their respective fields to attain the ends defined by him. As for the assignment to reach its definite field of work, the matter would be taken up sometime after the conclusion of the Diet.

Prime Minister Replies

On February 2 when Mr. Nakajima interrogated what were the intentions of the Government in its desire to take the leadership of the country regarding its national affairs, Prime Minister Tojo took the occasion to make an important and significant pronouncement. The Prime Minister stressed on the vital importance of a perfect coordination between the Supreme Command and the civil administration. Referring to his own personal office as War Minister and Prime Minister, he said that it was extraordinary for a military man in actual service to become the Prime Minister, but for properly coping with the war situation as of the present it was most essential to maintain a set-up of the present character. He added that the time would come when he would have to consider seriously the advisability of holding the Prime Ministership after quitting the War Ministership.

To Seijun Ando's question as to the Government's intentions on the post graduate course of the universities, Prime Minister Tojo replied that it was the Government's policy to recognize the establishment of university halls by private universities also; on the question of the Asiatic educational system as proposed by the Education Promotion Members' League, the Prime Minister said, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashido had committed himself to "its realization during this fiscal year."

On February 9 and 10 the Diet carried on discussions on the important subject of budget, having cut short the general topics by February 8. Realizing how essential its was to dispose speedily of the budget question, a conference of members was held on February 11—Empire Day—at the headquarters of the rule aid party which resulted in the adoption of a resolution calling the attention of all the members to the need of approving all budget bills without any amendment.

A general meeting held on the following day accepted the resolution, so that when on February 13 the plenary session was held to decide on the budget whereat Committee Chairman Kanemitsu and Dr. Masatake Ota were the mover and seconder respectively, the House of Representatives readily passed the huge budget of ¥13,275,000,000 for the 1943 fiscal year, together with other special accounts budgets, all of which were transferred to the House of Peers on the same day.

Earlier on February 8, the war budget for ¥27,000,000,000 had been introduced in the House of Representatives. Being conscious of the urgency and weightiness of war requirements, the plenary session met on the following day and approved the whole bill on the same day. The Upper House, on its part, acted likewise, finally passing it on February 10, thus the bill taking only two days for its passage through the both Houses.

Of the total 89 bills introduced by the Government in the present session, some were considered epochal legislations, the Wartime Administrative Special Act making the top notch. The others were, the Tokyo Metropolitan System, an amendment to the organization of Cities, Towns and Villages Law, the Nippon Securities Exchange, the Agricultural Organization, the Marine Products Organization, the Petroleum Monopoly, the Trade Association, an amendment to the Wartime Crime Special Act, and the Increased Taxation.

Lively Discussion Noted

While, as expected, lively discussions ensued surrounding all these bills, the Wartime Administrative Special Act which was to come under an Imperial Ordinance, attracted quite an attention on account of the fact that there lay in it an increased war power to be assigned to the Government. Inasmuch as the increased power was to be regimented, the subject evoked serious, though constructive, arguments. Especially that part which had to endow increased powers to the Prime Minister, became topic of much discussion in the committee meetings.

Speaking on the subject himself the Prime Minister stated that no

(Continued on Page 4)

Nocturnal Take-Off

Propeller churning the air and motor roaring in the night a Japanese plane is sent off by its ground crew in a nocturnal raid against the enemy. Fighting, blasting until the enemy is destroyed this plane will not fail to carry out its mission.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Chinese Students From Hankow Amazed At Serene Atmosphere Prevailing Here

C.P.S.

HANKOW, April 9.—Three Chinese youths who have been studying in Japan since the early part of March through the recommendation of the Government-General of Hongkong, have written long letters to their parents here, describing their daily life in Japan.

They are Ho Kuo-chao, 18, Ho Kuo-tzu, 17, and Chuang Chun, 16.

One letter expressed surprise at seeing frost for the first time, while another described the majestic sight of Japan's sacred mountain, Fuji, which was viewed from a train bound for Tokyo.

The awe-inspiring scene of the sacred mountain, it was described, seems to disclose why Japan is called the Land of God.

Continuing, the writer disclosed that while in Hongkong he was told that Japan was suffering from lack of gasoline, he was amazed, however, to see a large number of automobiles operating from dawn till late at night.

One boy discovering many cars run by charcoal expressed amazement at the ingenuity of the Japanese.

With the kind-hearted guidance given them, he felt he had commenced to understand Japan and the Japanese spirit. He wrote he would like to learn judo and other arts peculiar to Japan as soon as possible.

Like many other Chinese studying in Japan, the three Hongkong boys are exerting the utmost efforts to become acquainted with all matters indispensable for the construction of a New East Asia.

BERLIN LAUDS GAINS MADE IN INDIA DRIVE

Opines British Chance to Retake Territories From Japanese Hopeless

The opinions of the German military authorities relative to the brilliant war results gained by the Imperial Forces in the border districts of eastern India were disclosed on Friday, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei.

The German views were reported in gist as follows:

"The enemy forces were not able to hold their fighting lines even when they were fully prepared to meet the Japanese advance. Therefore, it may be concluded that it is an impossibility for the enemy to recapture the territories which were taken by the Japanese Forces in spite of the anti-Axis defensive operations.

"Since the monsoon season has started in these areas, the anti-Axis forces will not be able to launch any campaign for the recapture of the lost territories until the rainy season subsides in autumn. Until that time, the Japanese Forces are free to work for the rehabilitation, and the solidification of their acquired territories without any interference from the enemy.

"The coastal topography of the Burmese border presents the most suitable conditions for travel into Bengal Province. Although the communications system in the coastal districts are not complete, it is far superior to the traveling facilities of the mountainous and jungle districts of the hinterlands.

"The anti-Axis menace against the weakest portion of the Japanese lines has been smashed, and now the Imperial Forces completely dominate these areas. However, impeded by the monsoon, the Japanese Forces will probably not launch any large-scale campaigns until the passing of the rainy season in autumn.

"The enemy force have lost their final base in the coastal district of Burma. Therefore, even if they plan an offensive in this area, there is absolutely no possibility that their campaigns will succeed.

"At this point, it may be asked why the Chungking forces did not support and aid the anti-Axis campaigning east India by starting operations against the Japanese Forces from the Yunnan district. It may be simply due to the fact that the troops under Chiang Kai-shek were in an absolutely hopeless state.

"The effects which the war results gained by the Imperial Forces will have on political affairs cannot be slighted. The anti-British sentiment in Bengal Province has been known to be extremely heated. Consequently, it may be anticipated that anti-British demonstrations will become rampant in India with the Japanese victories in the eastern border districts of India."

INDO-CHINA WILL ASSIST CHINA IN WAR EFFORTS

Japanese Embassy Office to Set Up Investigation Body, Says Yoshizawa

Domei

SAIGON, April 9.—French Indo-China, which is now closely cooperating with Japan, will also assist the National Government of China in its war efforts, for example, in the way of renouncing special rights and interests in China, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to French Indo-China, intimated here today in his press interview en route to his post in Hanoi.

He also revealed that the Japanese Ambassadorial Office at Hanoi will soon establish a new Economic Investigation Department. The investigation work will be carried out in close cooperation with the similar institutions already existing among the civilian circles.

The Ambassador hoped that the proposed Cultural Institute in French Indo-China will be opened as soon as possible.

Ambassador Yoshizawa is scheduled to proceed to Hanoi by train on Sunday night.

As the Government-General's office is expected to be removed to somewhere in the southern part, it is learned the Ambassador will also shift his office to Saigon or Dalat around mid-May.

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FUNDAMENTAL WEAKNESS OF AUSTRALIA

By Cobber

Special to the Nippon Times

One must admit that the people who are in the most unenviable position today are the Australians. Their country is nearly 20 times as large as Japan Proper and yet their population is less than the total inhabitants of the city of Tokyo. In time of peace it certainly is nice for a handful of people to monopolize the wealth and resources of a huge continent. In time of war, however, it is a problem how to defend this vast country by the limited number of people. No wonder that the Australians are suffering from the nightmare of momentary invasion.

At the early stage of the Pacific war, Australia relied upon the mother country for her defense and felt herself safe so long as the British fleet ostensibly reigned over the South Seas. Her disillusionment, however, was complete when she witnessed the swift destruction of the Prince of Wales and Repulse—two of the most distinguished capital ships of the British navy—in addition to the collapse one by one of the British strongholds in the Orient. Australia had then to cling to the United States for her safety, hoping that with the vast resources and money power, Uncle Sam might effectively protect her.

Nations Not Altruistic

Meanwhile it dawned gradually upon the minds of the Australian leaders that it was foolish to rely so much upon other countries for the defense of their own land. They realized that nations were not altruistic after all and that if they pretended to be that way, the underlying motive was usually a selfish one. They hastened, accordingly, to strengthen their war efforts in conviction that the Australians and they alone could be trusted in defense of their own country.

When the leaders seriously commenced this noble task, they were immediately confronted with a very considerable difficulty—namely the lack of manpower. Australia's total population is only seven million and that absolute limitation cannot be altered by shuffling and reshuffling of constituents. One half of the seven million population is of course women and women's place in war efforts cannot but be secondary. The remaining three and a half million male population are not all capable of strenuous war jobs. A large portion of them are old people whose privilege it is to enjoy the evenings of life in peace and leisure. A still larger portion of them are small children who require the care of the grown-up people. Thus the number of men Australia can effectively employ for military purposes is pitiably diminutive.

According to the latest official report the number of men of enlistment ages, that is between 18 and 45, is around a million and a half. Even if all of these men were in armed forces the number would never be sufficient to guard the strategical points along Australia's' extensive coast of 12,000 miles. But the number of men actually in fighting forces or in training camps does not exceed three-quarter of a million. Out of this inconsiderable number, a portion is under the British command in Africa, some are in India others are in Papua and no small number of them are in prison camps in Japan and Germany. The size of forces available for home defense is thus precariously inadequate.

Industry Lacks Manpower

But even more deplorable than the dearth of fighting strength is the shortage of manpower for the production of arms and munitions. The government claim that they are utilizing for this purpose men ranging from boys of 15 and old people of 65. Just how productive are the male population of these uneven ages is a problem, and the maximum number of them available must be very small—half a million utmost. Besides, munition industries require a great number of experts and workers of thorough technical training. How many of them can be called experts or skilled laborers in war industries in which Australia is herself nothing but a novice. Is there any wonder that despite her boasting. Australia is producing only a very tiny quantity of ill-contrived and half-finished weapons and ammunitions?

In order to cope with the dearth of manpower, Australia is utilizing her "woman-power." Women of all ages have been recruited to engage in lighter works so that men might be transferred to heavier jobs. On streets, in factories and even in military training camps women in uniforms are seen doing works which had hitherto been done by men. They are acting as patrols, drivers of taxicabs, conductresses of street-cars, mailmen, etc. It is not certain to what extent the activities of women contribute toward mitigating the lack of manpower in Australia. Woman's capacity to carry on man's work is yet to be tested. One thing is certain that for centuries the normal place of work for women has been their homes. When homes are deserted by women the foundation of social order is shaken. It immediately affects child birth, disturbs education of children and corrupts public morality.

Having recruited nearly all men available and mobilized all women they can lay hand on, the government still suffers from the dearth of manpower. They had forgotten the fact that a war cannot be won by merely having an army or the munition industry. In their momentary excitement the leaders concentrated the utmost manpower upon war purposes at the sacrifice of their less conspicuous but equally indispensable branches of national activities. They had forgotten that a nation had to live even in a war time.

Consequently, fruits fell on ground and rotted because of the absence of farm laborers to pick them in time; dairy industries suffered from the shortage of attendants; green vegetables disappeared from the markets because of the lack of farm hands to cultivate them. General shortage of daily necessaries was aggravated by deficiency of transportation facilities. Banks have been closed by hundreds, retail shops have gone out of business by thousands. Most of hotels have been closed; in a few that remain open guests must make their beds, clean their rooms and do their own cooking. Just imagine hundreds of guests doing their own cooking in a hotel!

Black Deals Rampant

A natural outcome of so serious a shortage of manpower is the rampancy of illegal deals with employment of men and women. The government prohibited black deals in manpower at the pains of heavy penalties, but following their profiteering instinct so innate in democracies, the employers are struggling to steal each other's employes by offering tempting wages.

Several days ago V. C. Wurth, the director-general of manpower, declared that the need of men for armed forces is so great that a portion of workers engaged in munitions industries are the last reserve from which fighting strength may be drawn, but that if this was carried too far the industries would suffer seriously. Attempts have been made to compel laborers to work extremely long hours under undesirable conditions, but it is doubted whether anything is gained by driving workmen to excessive toil.

Australia's dilemma is thus whether to strengthen the fighting forces and sacrifice armament industries, or undermine the armed forces and give priority to industries. In either case the result seems obvious: the endangering of national security and ultimate defeat in the war.

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ROOSEVELT AGAINST INCREASE IN INCOME

Also Bans Raise in Commodity Prices and Levying Additional Taxes

President Franklin Roosevelt has again resorted to a drastic step in his desperate attempt to avert the ominous threat of a vicious inflation, which is overshadowing the United States by issuing a price sterilization order on Thursday night, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

This new measure prohibits any increases in incomes and in the prices of commodities and also bans any imposition of additional taxes. Simultaneously, it will also bring down the prices of various goods to the level which existed on September 15, 1942.

The significance and the salient points of the new order were revealed and explained by Roosevelt to the press on Friday as follows;

"This new measure may be roughly described as a control of incomes and the cost of commodities. The purpose of the measure may be enumerated as follows: (1) the continuance of the Government controlling wages; (2) the control of the cost of foodstuffs; (3) the rationing of foodstuffs; and (4) the absorption of purchasing power with taxation and savings.

"It is my desire to steer the economic administration of the United States so that American citizens may enjoy peace and prosperity. With the full cooperation of Congress, the Government is of the policy to promulgate any measure which will insure economic stabilization.

"James Byrnes, Chairman of the Economic Stabilization Board, is planning to present a bill for the official regulation of prices which would fix and equalize the prices of commodities. A ceiling price will be set for foodstuffs or any other commodities, which have any relation to the costs of living."

AWARDS TO BE PRESENTED TO TECHNICAL IMPROVERS

13 to Be Granted Highest Honors for Distinguished Contributions

The second presentation of the distinguished service medals for the introduction of superior technical improvements in the Army and the awarding of honors will be held at the War Ministry on April 14.

There will be 13 cases of awards of the highest honors and 18 cases of second awards, both classes receiving certificates and monetary gifts. In addition to the foregoing, there will be 31 cases of either certificates or monetary awards alone.

The various contrivances, extending over many phases of military weapons, aerial ordnance, clothing, food, sanitation, veterinary, materials for marine transportation, buildings and so forth, are certainly, second to none of such inventions in the world and are expected to contribute immensely to future improvements and developments.

Anhwei Betters Livelihood

C.P.S.

WUHU, April 9.—Seeking the improvement of the people's living in the Anhwei peace areas, the Nanking Rural Pacification Commission will establish an office here to supervise rural pacification in this region. As a step in this direction, Governor Kao Kuan-wu has been concurrently appointed director of the pacification office.

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ZENSHINZA STAGES CHUSHINGURA PLAY

Melodrama of Ako Vendetta Given at Shimbashi Embujo by Kawarasaki

Following up its performances at the Tokyo Gekijo in February and at the Meijiza Theater in March, Zenshinza troupe is being featured at the Shimbashi Embujo this month. The program comprises three plays, namely, "Chushingura," "Shuzenji Monogatari" and a satirical comedy entitled "Gomon-tataki."

"Chushingura" by Seika Mayama, of which the eighth chapter only is presented, describes the activities of the famous 47 ronin of the Ako clan on December 15 of the 15th year of the Genroku era or the day following the night when they carried out the historic revenge.

It is a fine day, with the bright winter sun casting its glittering rays over the scenery which is thickly covered by snow. The quiet of the morning around the Sengakuji Temple at Takanawa is suddenly broken as the door-keeper of the temple informs the priests of the arrival of scores of samurai in uniforms. They are the 47 Ronin of Ako, who have successfully revenged their deceased Lord Asano-Takumi on Kira-Kozuke.

Report to Asano

Silently, the faithful retainers of the Ako clan proceed to the tomb of their Lord in the compounds of the temple and kneel down on the snow-covered ground. Presently, Oishi Kuranosuke, leader of the revengers, bows low in front of the tomb of Lord Asano and offers the severed head of Kira before the tombstone. He burns incense and tells the particulars of the vendetta to the departed soul of the Lord. Sobs are heard from among the retainers. Then, Hazama-Jujiro, who had discovered Kira hiding in a store-room of his residence the night before, proceeds to the tomb and burns incense. Others follow. Presently, two monks of the temple appear and inform the samurai that breakfast is ready. Here, the curtain falls for the first act.

In the second act, the retainers are portrayed as they rest in the spacious rooms of the temple. Some receive treatment of the wounds they suffered in the combats, while others compose farewell poems. Perfect contentment and relief prevail among them.

Toward evening, they are introduced by the head priest of the temple to a lady messenger from Yozen-in, the bereaved consort of Lord Asano, who conveys her mistress' gratitude to the revengers. While conversations are going on between the messenger and Oishi, two officials of the police board, which Oishi had informed of his party's action on the previous night, arrive at the temple and tell the retainers to proceed to the police office.

The second presentation, "Shuzenji Monogatari" is one of the masterpieces of the late Kido Okamoto, celebrated playwright, who died several years ago. It was staged for the first time by Ichikawa Sadanji and his troupe in 1911 at the Meijiza, Tokyo, and had since been one of Sadanji's pet plays. It was during the performance of this play at the Shimbashi Embujo in February, 1940, that Sadanji was taken by death. The play was once staged by French actors at the Odeon Theater in Paris.

Story of Mask-Maker

A proud mask-maker, Yashaoh, lives near the Shuzenji hot-spring resort with his two daughters and Haruhiko, husband of the younger daughter. One day, he is visited by the Shogun, Minamoto Yoriiye, who demands that the mask of his face which he had ordered Yashaoh long time ago be submitted at once. The old mask-maker declines to do so explaining that although he has carved large numbers of the Shogun's masks, none was good enough. Indignant, the Shogun threatens to kill him at once. Very much frightened, Yashaoh's daughters submit, against their father's will, a mask completed just on the previous night with which the Shogun is greatly satisfied. Although the mask-maker declines to present the mask on the ground that it has the seal of death, Yoriiye insists on taking it with him and also the elder daughter, Kaede, whom he wants to have as one of his court ladies.

Yoriiye and Kaede leave the humble residence of Yashaoh. That night, the Shogun is attacked by the soldiers under the Hojo clan at his headquarters.

While Yashaoh is worried over the fate of his daughter, Kaede runs back to her home, mortally wounded. She tells her father that, with the start of the surprise attack of Hojo's retainers, she disguised herself as the Shogun by wearing his clothes and also his mask made by her father and fought with the assailants so that, meanwhile, the Shogun could flee in safety.

While she talks stirring up her last-minute courage, Yoriiye's death is reported, whereupon Yashaoh realizes that it was not due to the deficiency in his craftsmanship that his works on the mask of the Shogun have invariably had the seal of death. Rather, he is overjoyed to learn that his skill has reached the supreme level inasmuch as his works have foretold the unexpected death that befell Yoriiye.

The Zenshinza is a group theater with highly advanced organization. It has its own settlement at Kichijoji where its members and their families live a collective life. Furthermore, it has an institute where theatrical studies and rehearsals are conducted for its regular members as well as for the benefit of apprentices.

Its organization consists of several departments with attendant sections for planning, propaganda, dramatic studies, education, public welfare and so forth. The business of all these departments and sections is managed by its members themselves.

Zenshinza's history since its founding a dozen years ago is marked by a steady progress which is to be ascribed to the enthusiastic and cooperative efforts exerted by its members under the able leadership of Chojuro Kawarasaki.

This year, the Zenshinza took over the Tokyo Theater in February and the Meijiza in March. The fact that this company has won successes in its performances at three leading playhouses in Tokyo shows that it has come to occupy an unchallenged position in Japan's theaterdom and at the same time foretells a more brilliant future lying before it.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

HSINMIN MEMBERS PRAISED

General Okamura Extols Resigning Japanese Leaders

C.P.S.

PEKING, April 9.—High tribute was paid the Japanese members of the Hsinmin Society for services rendered toward the construction of new China at a farewell meeting given in their honor upon the occasion of their resignation by General Yasutsugu Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, in a speech given here recently at his headquarters.

The new conditions arising from China's participation in the war against Britain and the United States, and the drastic change of Japan's policy to China, led these officials to resign their positions.

In his address, General Okamura extolled the efforts of the members in the task of reconstructing China, and urged them to continue their exemplary work in new fields.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

"La Boheme" (Opera in four acts by Puccini) has been produced in its entirety by the Fujiwara Opera Company with the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Manfred Gurlitt last Saturday, Sunday and Monday at the Tokyo Gekijo.

"La Boheme" was first produced in Turin, 1896, the following year at Covent Garden, and in New York two years later. Of the three operas —"La Boheme" "Tosca" and "Madam Butterfly" it undoubtedly makes the strongest appeal with its unassuming Quartier Latin, where laughter and tears dwell side by side, and gaiety supervenes the darkest shadow.

Those who took part in the last Monday evening's performance were:

Rudolph, a poet........ (Tenor) Yoshie Fujiwara
Marcel, a painter........ (Baritone) Takeshi Tameta
Colline, a philosopher........ (Bass) Hidekichi Hibino
Schaunard, a musician........ (Baritone) Tsurutoshi Hayashi
Benoit, a landlord....(Bass) Goro Murao
Alcindoro, a state councillor and follower of Musetta......(Bass) Goro Murao
Parpignol, an itinerant toy vender........ (Tenor)
Custom-house Sergeant........ (Bass)
Musetta, a grisette........ (Soprano) Mamiko Sugiura
Mimi, a maker of embroidery........ (Soprano) Takako Mikami
Students, work girls, citizens, shopkeepers, street venders, soldiers, waiters, boys, girls, etc.
Time: Around 1830.
Place: Latin Quarter, Paris.

Apart from the characters, those who took part in bringing about this opera were as follows: Translation of the text into Japanese by Sonoko Yanagi, general direction by Keizo Horiuchi, stage setting by Riyotaro Mitsubayashi, stage direction by T. Shimizu, chorus direction by E. Uchida and dancing direction by T. Shimada.

The performance on the whole was not only successful but well done, when one remembers the several handicaps and difficulties they had to overcome in bringing about this one of the most popular scores of Puccini.

The stage setting was realistically arranged from a general roof scene through the attic-window to the meager glow in the garret stove devised by a red-colored electric bulb.

Some of the characterizations were very good indeed, as for instance, Murao in the role of Benoit and in the role of Alcindoro brought out some of the comic elements inherent in those types admirably. Unfortunately, the vocal counterparts of those excellent characterizations did not always go hand in hand; even considering the not very robust state of health of the heroine, one regretted that she "symptomized" her constitutional frailty somewhat too early and too much in her singing. Otherwise, her depiction of the part was quite convincing. Musetta was perhaps more dramatic in her impersonation.

The orchestra under the direction of Mr. Gurlitt evinced less creditably. It was much too subservient and its sedateness almost amounting to aloofness did not give much assistance in the emotional moments. Nevertheless, the performance was thoroughly enjoyable, and one had at least the satisfaction of knowing that misery as well as glorious moments dwelt side by side in the years gone by, too, and not the monopoly of the present.

The Azuma Ballet Company

Last Thursday and Friday evenings at the Tokyo-Gekijo, a ballet performance was staged by the Azuma Ballet Company. The program commenced with the Overture from the Marriage of Figaro by Mozart before the curtain rose, and the first item was the "Serenade" by Mozart (four movements), followed by "The Spirit of the Rose" based on the music of Weber (Invitation to the Waltz), "Divertissement" (based on the music of Chopin, Liszt, etc.) and "Giselle" (a Fantasy). The music was supplied by an orchestra under the direction of K. Kofune, stage setting by H. Kawamura, lighting-effect by T. Ueno and costumes by Madame K. Sawada.

Yusaku Azuma seemed to have assimilated the good influences of the Cecchetti method. He evinced an unusually good sense of flexibility in the items selected and particularly so in "The Spirit of the Rose" and in the last item, "Giselle," which was singularly characterized by a strong sense of suggestiveness.

Perhaps, one would have wished for a thought more coloring and nuance generally in his movements.

Both the stage setting and the lighting effect were not up to the expected standard; they both lacked elegance and tenderness through not over carefulness in the diffusion of colors. The rather harsh tendency was, however, happily counteracted by the more discreet color scheme of the costumes. The exotic "Czardas" (Delibes) added much flavor to the program.

HISTORIC 81ST DIET SOLIDIFIES EMPIRE

(Continued From Page 3)

one should make the mistake of regarding the new powers as making him a dictator. "Our system is entirely different in nature" the Prime Minister said, "from those of the dictator countries. Our aim lies to the last in the promotion of our industrial growth to the utmost making the war as the subject of such undertaking. The year 1943 is the year in which the fate of our country will probably be decided; and in view of it, I expect to tide over the present situation by relying on this Act."

Considerable amount of business was transacted by the Diet, though the sitting of the House of Representatives lasted only for 40 days, and that of the House of Peers for 42 days. The session was marked not only with harmony, cooperation and confidence between the members of the Diet and the Government, but also much of painstaking and speed in the discharge of work were witnessed.

That the Prime Minister stood up to the grueling work of the Diet inspite of his previous illness, demonstrated eloquently his firm resolve to lead the country to a successful conclusion of the present war, and that there was every truth in his being called the "Fighting Premier" by the people of his country.

The session was brought to a close by a resolution moved by Takechiyo Matsuda for conveying the nation's sympathy to the 700,000 Japanese living in overseas countries under various hardships and miseries. The resolution promised to help them to the utmost in the existing circumstances which Foreign Minister Tani offered to assist in its execution.

The unanimous resolution of the Diet on March 6, reiterating the determination of the 100,000,000 people of Japan to enhance the nation's fighting strength still greater, truly reflected the spirit of the historic 81st session.

MEDICAL CARE FOR POOR IN NANKING AREA PLANNED

Japanese Organization to Set Up Free Clinic in Farming Sections

C.P.S.

NANKING, April 9.—A ¥1,500,000 medico-clinical service for the poor to circulate in the farming areas and the rural pacification district around Nanking will be instituted on April 14.

Plans for the medical service have been drawn up by officials of the Dojinkai, benevolent Japanese medical organization. These plans have the support of the Nanking Special Municipality and the Japanese Consulate-General.

Travelling medical units will be formed of Japanese and Chinese doctors and nurses of the Nanking branch of the Dojinkai to carry out this program.

MORE BOOKS AVAILABLE

Chinese Given Chance to Use Former Lingnan Library

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 9.—About 207,000 books of the former Lingnan University library, which has been placed temporarily under the control of the Japanese military authorities, will be made available shortly to the Chinese public. About 30,000 books will be returned to Chinese educational authorities, while the remaining 177,000 books, including 2,000 German, 50,000 English and French, 120,000 Chinese and 5,000 Japanese books, will be loaned.

CULTURE MOVEMENT SET

Chinese Writers Launch Drive in North China

C.P.S.

PEKING, April 9.—A cultural campaign designed to revive China's ancient civilization and culture has been launched in North China by well known literary figures.

Leaders of the movement include such well-known writers as Chow Tso-jen, Chien Tao-sun, and Chen Ching.

Among the projects sponsored by these leaders is the publication of a magazine entitled "Art and Literature."

Wilhelmstrasse Denies Talk

The meeting of Premier Benito Mussolini and Chancellor Adolf Hitler in conference is reported by authorities of neutral nations, but the German Foreign Office on Thursday evaded definite announcement concerning the rumored conference by merely stating that it was the custom of the German authorities to announce particulars of any conferences after their termination when military issues were discussed by Axis leaders, it was reported by a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Thursday.

Music Notes

With a program containing Mozart's Rondo in A minor, Beethoven's Sonata Opus 101 in A major; Schumann's Symphonic Studies Opus 13, and several Brahms selections, Miss Ruriko Tominaga, a young pianist, will appear in her first solo recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m. Monday.

First performances in this country of Mozart's Symphony No. 29 in A major and Handel's Concerto Grosso Opus 3 No. 4 in F major will be offered at the Ninth Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert, Tuesday, from 6:30 p.m. at the Aoyama Kaikan. The soloists will be Miss Yuriko Miyoshi, soprano, who will sing Rameau's "Orphee," Cantata for One Voice and Symphony; and Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano, who will play Haydn's Piano Concerto in D major. The Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra will perform under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim.

The Tokyo Kammermusik Vereinigung (Tokyo Chamber Music Association) which is led by Madam Eta Harich-Schneider, piano and clavichord virtuoso, will present its second periodical program at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 7 p.m. Wednesday. The program contains Mozart's Piano Trio in E flat major; Haydn's Flute and Piano Sonata in G major; Haydn's Variations in F minor, Mozart's Variations on "Lison dormait." Beethoven's Variations on "Nel cor piu non mi sento;" and Beethoven's Piano Trio Opus 11 in B flat major. The assisting artists include Shozo Suzuki, flute; Akeo Watanabe and Shuntatsu Kono, violin; Miss Kimiyo Matsuura, viola; Hideo Saito and Fumio Suzuki, cello.

Gustav Mahler's Fourth Symphony in G major, with soprano solo, will be featured on the 18th subscription program by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra which will be directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt, from 6:30 p.m. Wednesday, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soprano solo will be taken by Miss Fumiko Fujita, who will also sing several of Schubert's "Suleika" songs and "Die Allmacht" by the same composer. The program opens with Brahms' Serenade in D major, Opus 11.

The Tokyo String Quartet, composed by Meritsuna Kuroyanagi (first violin), Toyotsugu Terada (second violin), Hideo Tanaka (viola) and Tsunesada Tachibana (cello), which was recently distinguished with a special award by the Japan Musical Culture Association on account of the extraordinary musical and personal merits of the four players, will hold its second periodical chamber music program with the special assistance of Joseph Rosenstock at the piano, Thursday, April 15, from 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Mozart's String Quartet in D minor (Koechel No. 421); Beethoven's String Quartet in E flat major Opus 74 ("Harp"), and Dvorak's Piano Quintet in A major, Opus 81, make up the program.

Selections from Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah;" songs by Grieg; Ballads by Loewe; Japanese songs by Matsuki Hayashi and Saburo Moroi, and folk songs will be rendered by Shokichi Tei, barytone, assisted at the piano by Fumihiko Fukui, in his vocal recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m. Friday, April 16.

With a popular program containing Johann Strauss' "Fruehlingsstimmen Waltz", Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" Suite No. 2, Charpentier's "Impressions d'Italie" Suite, Schubert's Eighth Symphony ("Unfinished"), and soprano solo selections, the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra will hold its third periodical concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. Friday, April 16. Kojiro Kobune will conduct, Miss Misao Suga will be the soprano soloist.

New contemporary Japanese music will be introduced at two vocal recitals on Saturday, April 17. An "Evening of Japanese Lyrical Songs", containing works by Kiyoshi Nobutoki, Shukichi Mitsukuri, Yasuki Hirai, Yuzuru Ike, and others, will be presented by Teiichi Inoue, tenor, assisted at the piano by Kuro Okada, from 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

"Yukihana" (Snow Flower), a new Japanese composition by Yasuki Hirai, to words by Tamae Nomura, will be given its first performance in a vocal recital by Miss Minako Hirai, soprano, with the composer at the piano, from 6:30 p.m. Saturday, April 17, at the Gunjin Kaikan.

The special concerts commemorating the 30th program of the "Welfare Culture Evening" sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, which were to be given at the Kyoritsu Hall, Saturday and Sunday, April 10 and 11, with performances by Professor Willy Frey, violin, and the Greater East Asia Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, have been postponed till May 11 and 12, on account of Mr. Rosenstock's recent illness.

Ballet events of the week include the Third Japanese Dance Performance by Kan-ichi Fujima and his troupe, at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 1 and 5:30 p.m. Wednesday, April 14; a "Japanese Ballet Spring Festival Program" by the Shochiku Theatrical Company which will be shown daily at the Tokyo Gekijo from Thursday, April 15, for a period of 12 days; and the Fifth Ballet Concours sponsored by the Tokyo Shimbun-Sha, which will take place at the Hibiya Public Hall from 5 p.m. Saturday, April 17, and 12:30 p.m. Sunday, April 18.

Takashi Kurata, one of the foremost violoncellists in this country today, will appear in a Solo Cello Recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, with the assistance of the Nippon String Quartet and Toroku Takagi at the piano, from 7 p.m., Monday, April 19. Among his selections are Caix d'Hervelois' Viola da Gamba Suite, Vivaldi's Cello Concerto in D major, Emanuel Bach's Cello Concerto in A major, Debussy's Cello Sonata, and selections by Frescobaldi, Florent Schmidt, Gaubert, de Falla, Hisatada Otaka, and Kiyoshi Nobutoki.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra will present its Eighth Philharmonic Subscription Concert under the baton of Joseph Rosenstock, from 7 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, April 21 and 22, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto, will be the soloist, assisted by the Seijo Chorus. The program contains Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, Three Folclore Studies by Akira Ifukube, and Brahms' "Alt-Rhapsodie."

Miss Setsuko Otaka, piano; Moritsuna Kuroyanagi, violin; Takashi Kurata, cello; Tsunesada Tachibana, cello, and the Tokyo String Quartet will appear on the third periodical program by the Japan Chamber Music Association at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Friday, April 23. The program consists of Piano Trio Opus 15, by Hisatada Otaka; Cello and Piano Sonata in E minor, Opus 38, by Brahms, and String Quartet in F major, Opus 69, by Dvorak.

With an all-Beethoven program containing the Piano Trios Opus 1 No. 1 in E flat major; Opus 11 in B flat major, and Opus 97 in B flat major, the Tokyo Piano Trio (Masayasu Suzuki, piano; Hisanao Ono, violin; Mitsuyo Uchida, cello) will appear in its Fifth Recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m., Saturday, April 24.

PACIFICATION DRIVE MAKES GOOD PROGRESS IN TAIHU

Governor Fu Finds Population Increasing as Hostile Elements Disappear

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, April 9.—Satisfaction at the progress made in the rural pacification campaign launched in the Lake Tai area, where the population is continually on the increase, was expressed by Chekiang Governor Fu Shih-yueh, following his return here from an inspection tour of that area.

Governor Fu, who is concurrently director of the Chekiang Office of the Rural Pacification Commission, said the elimination of undesirable elements is leading to continual population increase.

The schools in the Lake Tai area, he said, are enrolling more and more pupils, although more schools should be established in the near future.

The Governor also stressed the necessity of training district officials and officers in the Lake Tai sector for defense measures, repair works on highways and river conservancy measures, in order to facilitate commodity transportation.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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WILL SUGGEST STEPS TO UP PRODUCTION

Osaka Municipality to Make Representations to Gov't For Boosting Output

The Osaka Municipal Authorities have decided to make representations to the Government, for the quick realization of the major expansion of the productive power of the country by means of all up-to-the-minute equipment, on the basis of the joint opinions of the 70 scientists, chemists, engineers and manufacturers who held the Science and Engineering Cooperative Council at the municipal office recently. The municipal office, in its opinions to be submitted to the Government, is expected to urge the necessity of establishing an experimental materials corporation, a productive technique research institute, and a comprehensive science and engineering research institute, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The gist of the representation to be filed with the Government by the Osaka Municipal Office runs as follows:

1. Speedy completion of the Scientific and chemical mobilization structure—The Board of Engineering should carry out the registration of all the chemists, scientists, and engineers at various research institutes who are engaged in the study of different matters with close bearings on the productive power of the country. The Government, in accordance with the list of those experts prepared by the Board of Engineering, should assign different subjects of study to those people in consideration of their specializations, so that the state may make the most benefit of the attainments and efforts of those men.

Research Body Urged

2. Establishment of the Research Materials Corporation—The Government, in order to secure the supply to those experts of all the machines, instruments, tools, chemicals, and other materials and raw materials indispensable for the prosecution of their studies, should establish the research materials corporation.

3. Establishment of the Technical Engineering Administration Office—The Commerce and Industry Ministry should transfer to another ministry all affairs relative to commercial administration, and convert itself into a ministry solely intended for the technical and engineering administration. At the same time, the Board of Engineering should undergo a fundamental renovation and be called the Board of Science and Engineering.

The Board of Science and Engineering is to be placed under the direct control of the Cabinet, and the post of president shall be filled by the Prime Minister.

4. Establishment of the Productive Engineering Research Conference—The members of this conference are to be selected from among the leading scientists, chemists, and engineers who are working in the first line of Japan's production front. These people will meet once a month and exchange opinions based on the results of their studies and experience about various questions of importance with close bearings on the development of Japan's productive power.

National Defense Science

5. Establishment of the Comprehensive Scientific and Engineering Research Institute—This research institute is to be formed through the unification of the present official, public, and private engineering research institutes. In addition to this comprehensive research institute, the Government should establish a large laboratory for the study of the national defense sciences and engineering.

6. Establishment of special bodies in different prefectures for the study of sciences and engineering.

7. Enlargement of the Powers of control of special control associations—The public and private research institutes shall be placed under the strict control of special control associations, so that these institutes may devote their efforts for the promotion of Japan's productive power from a higher platform.

8. Conferment of honors on the scholars, engineers, and other people who have rendered meritorious services to the state in the promotion of the productive power of the country.

9. Establishment of perfect health preservation facilities—A perfect system of health preservation must be established to improve the health of all the workers engaged in various wartime industries.

10. Encouragement of chemical, scientific, and engineering education among school boys.

11. Extension of higher scientific education to unmarried girls.

12. Completion of facilities for extra-scholastic science and engineering education.

13. Improvement of the technical training for junior operatives at various manufactories.

For Teachers' Training

14. Establishment of the Science and Engineering Education Research Institute—Up-to-the-minute institutes for the training of teachers in science and engineering should be established at different places in the country to facilitate the dissemination of scientific, and engineering knowledge throughout the country.

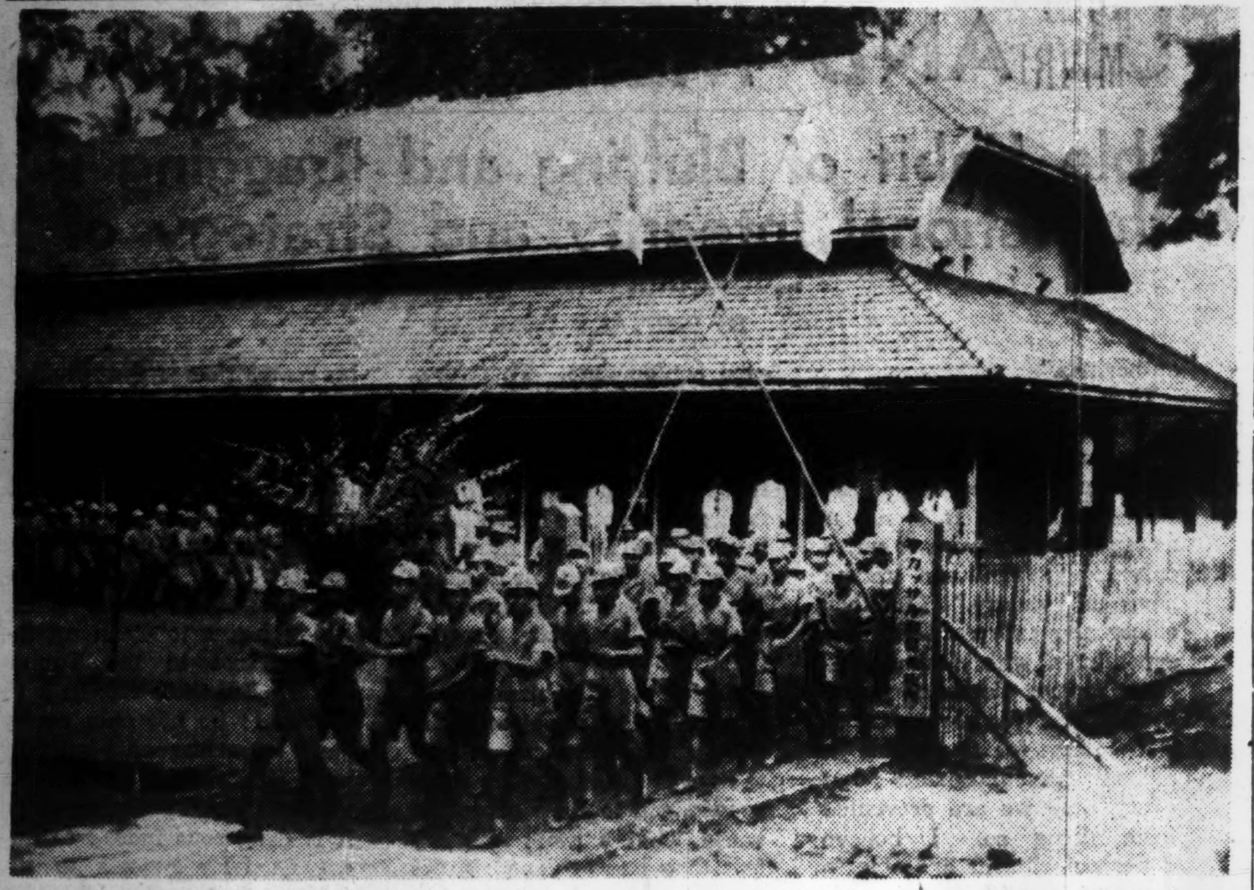
15. Extension of special training to students with exceptional aptitude for science and engineering.

16. Museums, Lecture Meetings, Special Courses and other facilities for the dissemination of science and engineering knowledge.

17. Control of magazines and other publications intended for the popularization of scientific and engineering knowledge.

18. Extension of financial and other aids to various public organizations responsible for the modernization of the industrial system in the districts under their jurisdictions.

Celebes Youth Turned Seamen



Since the inauguration of the Macassar Seamen's Training Institute on March 5 with seasoned officers of the Imperial Navy as instructors, 65 Celebes students for the deck-hand department, 25 for the engine department and 10 Borneo students have been given thorough grounding in the elements of seamanship and engineering. Shown are Celebes youth marching out to the beach for training.
(Passed by Navy Ministry)

PROGRESS IS SPEEDY OF N. CHINA CONCERNS

Sino-Japanese Bodies Under Control of Dev. Company Successful in Undertakings

Despite the difficulties besetting the industrial organizations of all belligerent countries at present, the Sino-Japanese joint corporations under the control of the North China Development Company are achieving speedy development of their respective undertakings as observable in their business reports just received by the North China Development Company, says the Sangyo Keizai.

According to date made available by the company, the number of Sino-Japanese joint corporations belonging to the company at the end of March last was 33 with an announced capital of ¥1,200,000,000 (¥950,000,000 paid-up). In the twelve months since April, 1942, a few companies subsidized by the North China Development Company discontinued their activities in accordance with the policy of the company. Meantime, a few other companies were brought into being, including the North China Iron Works, North China Nitric Fertilizer Company. After all, there was no practical change in the number of business organizations under the control of the company. In the volume of business handled by those companies, however, a substantial increase, say between 40 and 50 per cent, was observed on the whole.

Will Expand Companies

In the new fiscal year, the North China Development Company will devote its efforts for the completion and expansion of all the companies now under its control. Therefore, there will be no increase in the number of business organizations subsidized by the company.

These business organizations are realizing very satisfactory results considering the extraordinary situation in which they have stood since their establishment. With the exception of twelve companies which are under the military management at present, the 21 business organizations belonging to the company are making very healthy development, for, they were enabled to declare dividends ranging from 4.1 to 11 per cent for the business year just ended, as follows:

(In Percentage)

The Shantung Salt Industry Company	10
The North China Salt Industry Company	6
The North China Electric Industry Company	6
The North China Telephone and Telegraph Company	6
The North China Coal Sales Company	6
The North China Cotton Growing Company	6
The Mengchiang Mineral Production Company	6
The Tsingtao Pier Serve Company	5
The Tientsin Steamship Company	5
The North China Alumina Company	5
The North China Nitric Fertilizer	5

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.90	+ 0.30
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. (short-term)	92.70	+ 0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.40	– 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

FLORIDA IS. ACTION UPS STOCK PRICES

Leading Issues in Short-Term Section Stiffen To Urge on Bulls

Reflecting the stiffening trend of prices in the leading issues in the short-term section toward the close of the Friday session and the overnight news of the additional and brilliant war results scored by the Imperial Navy off Florida Island, the Tokyo Stock Exchange witnessed a cheery scene of bullish transactions yesterday, and there developed an all-round advance of prices in the three sections.

In the list of wares registering signal gains were included Tropical Industrial, Sumatra Development, new, Nitto Spinning, new, Kanebo Spinning, old and new, Teikoku Rayon, Kanegafuchi Industrial, N.Y.K., new, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial and Hitachi Machine Tools. In the long-term section, Nitto Spinning, new went forward ¥1.60, N.Y.K., new, and Kanebo Spinning, new ¥1.40 and its old ¥1.30. Simultaneously Tropical Industrial jumped up ¥1.50, Sumatra Development, new ¥1.00, Kureha Spinning, Teikoku Rayon, Asahi Glass and Komatsu Machine Tools ¥1.10 each and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥1.00.

The short-term section was featured by the fractional gains of leaders, for Kanebo Spinning, old stepped up ¥0.90, Japan Beer, new and Ensuiko Sugar, new ¥0.50 each.

The spot market was unusually festive. Japan Electric Wave Machinery surged up ¥2.00, Sanyo Pulp ¥1.40, Asahi Electric Chemical ¥1.30, Nissan Forestry and South Seas Development ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Delivery— Apr.	May	June
Kanebo Spinning (50)	129.0	125.1	122.4
Nisshin Spinning (50)	84.4	84.7	84.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	——	——	81.0
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	70.3	——	70.3
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	72.5	73.5	73.7
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	105.9	106.2	105.6
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	76.5	——	66.5
Showa Elec Ind (50)	84.0	83.6	83.8
Japan Nitrogen (50)	——	72.6	71.6
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.4	——	89.3
O. S. K. (50)	81.0	——	81.2
Nissan Steamship (50)	66.4	——	65.3
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	86.9	85.7	85.7
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.0	66.6	67.1
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	112.0	111.9	110.9
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	142.9	141.8	142.2
Japan Oils nad Fats (50)	——	65.8	61.0
Japan Beer (50)	98.8	——	99.0
Tropical Ind (42½)	44.0	44.5	44.8
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	46.5	47.4	47.1
Asahi Glass (50)	94.2	93.9	91.7
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.3	——	101.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)	95.0	93.9	94.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
N. Y. K., new	76.4	6.5	5.8	75.9
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	92.9	3.0	2.7	92.7
Kanebo Spin. new	74.8	4.8	4.3	74.4
Teikoku Rayon, new	70.4	0.4	70.0	70.0
Hitachi Mach Tool	90.6	0.6	0.1	90.1
Japan Steel Tube	69.0	9.0	8.5	68.5
Japan Oil	73.7	4.0	3.7	73.7
S. M. R.	75.0	5.0	5.0	75.0
N. Y. K., old	90.5	0.5	89.5	89.5
Hokkaido Coal	73.6	3.6	3.5	73.5
Kanebo Spin. old	128.7	8.7	7.6	127.6
Toyo Rayon, new	55.8	5.8	5.6	55.6
Kokura Iron Works	54.9	4.9	4.5	54.5
Japan Beer, new	46.0	6.0	5.9	45.9
Japan Sugar, new	65.3	5.4	5.1	65.1
Ensuiko Sugar	64.6	4.8	4.6	61.7
Japan Mining	61.3	1.4	1.2	61.2
Manchou Heavy Ind.	62.1	2.1	1.7	61.7

WILL NOT NEGLECT SHIPBUILDING ART

Measures to Be Taken to Maintain Advanced Construction Technique of Japan

While meeting the wartime demand for rapid expansion of shipping for immediate use through the mass production of wartime standard types, the Government authorities are conducting a careful study to prevent the deterioration of Japan's art of shipbuilding arising from the devotion of the time and efforts of the shipbuilders in the country to the production of the wartime standard types. In this connection, the shipbuilders in the country, are conducting an exhaustive study of various important questions relative to the required promotion of the technique of shipbuilding based on the following policies:

1. The shipbuilding circles of Japan, under the extraordinary situation at present, are required to devote their time and efforts for the mass production of standard type vessels. When the immediate demand for bottoms has been met, however, they must do their best for the maintenance of the shipbuilding works in the country.

2. All nations in the world are making a big progress in the art of shipbuilding. In order to maintain the prominent position Japan occupies in world marine transportation, the Japanese shipbuilders must not only strive to keep pace with other maritime nations, but also do their best to outdo them.

3. In order to produce superior ships, Japan must do its best to maintain its advanced art of shipbuilding, while conducting earnest research of shipbuilding architecture.

Various Measures Decided

Among various parties interested in shipbuilding, the Shipbuilding Control Association, based on the results of a comprehensive study of its policy to be followed in the present situation, has decided on various measures as follows:

1. The price of new vessels is at present fixed on the basis of the cost of the materials, labor and other things required in building these ships. In the future, the expenses for patent rights and for the release of industrial secrets will also be taken into account.

2. The expenses for patent rights and for the release of industrial secrets, instead of being paid to the shipbuilders on the completion of the vessels, will be deposited with the Shipbuilding Control Association.

3. The Shipbuilding Control Association will use this deposit for the encouragement of the studies and research of shipbuilding architecture.

4. When a special study of research of shipbuilding architecture has been completed by any shipbuilding company, the details of such research shall be disclosed to all the shipbuilders belonging to the Shipbuilding Control Association, for which the company or the individual that has completed the study or research shall receive some prize money from the association.

OUTPUT OF VANADIUM IN WORLD SURVEYED

Peru Leads Production—Ores Containing Metal Occur in Many Other Countries

Vanadium is nowadays extensively used in the form of ferro-vanadium for alloying purposes. There are very few, if any, varieties of high speed steel that do not contain vanadium. Moreover, it makes an efficient catalyser for the oxidization of sulphur dioxide which is needed for the production of sulphuric acid. In Japan, too, this material is highly treasured in connection with the production of sulphuric acid as well as other vital metallic products.

In view, therefore, of the indispensability of this material in the present emergency era, it is natural that the belligerent countries should be bending their efforts for boosting its production, points out an article in the March issue of the Kokusei Graph in surveying the various areas yielding vanadium-containing ores all over the world.

The article follows in substance:

"Vanadium falls under the category of rare metals. It is contained in a large variety of rocky ores, Peru topping the list of world production of vanadium-yielding ores. In 1939 the production of this material in Peru amounted to 37 per cent of the world production.

Discovered in 1904

"It was as far back as in 1904 that a large vein of vanadium-yielding ores was discovered near Cerro de Pasco in Peru. From that year up to and including 1930 Peru kept supplying about 75 per cent of the world requirements of vanadium. There vanadium-yielding ores occur as vanadium sulfide akin to pyrites, containing 10 per cent or more of vanadium and 30 per cent or more of free sulphur. Mining in Peru has been carried on by a Vanadium Corporation invested in by American capitalists, and the ores mined have been roasted before shipments to Japan and the United States for some years past.

"It is on record that the element vanadium was first discovered by a certain expert when he came across a variety of vanadium-yielding ores in a lead mine somewhere in Mexico in 1801. Mexico stands next to Australia in the world production of lead ore, while limonite occurring together with lead ore in Mexico is sometimes found to contain vanadium as well.

"The United States took the initiative in the development of vanadium resources. Although the country has a fair-sized production of this material within its borders its consumption is nearly thrice its own production. In the United States, vanadium-yielding ores are generally found in Colorado, California and Utah.

Ores of N. Rhodesia

"Similar ores are also found in North Rhodesia and British-owned South-West Africa. The lead ores mined there contain from 17 to 23 per cent of oxidized vanadium. On the other hand, limonite ores mined in Spain and Argentina likewise yield a fair percentage of vanadium.

"In addition to these vanadium-yielding ores, there is in Germany a variety of sand iron containing more than 10 per cent of ferro-vanadium. Italy gets about one-third of its annual requirements of vanadium as a by-product from bauxite in the production of aluminum.

"Speaking of vanadium production in Japan, it is understood that a certain expert succeeded in 1934 in the refining process of ferro-vanadium from ores imported from Spain. Subsequently ores mined in South America were imported. In consequence, however, of the handicaps in the imports of ores from over seas sources of supplies, Japan began to utilize iron sand of Japan proper. It is a source of congratulation that there are many areas in Japan where vanadium-yielding ores are substantially mined in addition to similar varieties in Manchoukuo.

"The following list shows the world production of vanadium during 1939:

World Production of Vanadium During 1939
(In Metric Tons)

Country	Quantity
Peru	1.150
U. S. A.	900
Mexico	148
South-West Africa	515
North Rhodesia	387
Total	3.100

China Selling Debentures

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, April 9.—Simultaneously with the Japanese order suspending further military yen issues which went into effect on April 1, the Central Savings Society has began the sale of Savings Debentures of the National Government.

Bill Clearings

April 10
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	236.192	131.376
Balance	31,611	16,790

Policy Guiding Malai-Sumatra Development

Military Administration Taking Care to Respect Customs, Manners of Native Inhabitants So As to Secure Full Cooperation

The characteristic features of the Japanese Military Administration in Malai lay in the establishment beforehand of a definite administrative policy for areas not yet occupied and the completion of detailed plans for the functioning of administrative agencies so that on the occupation of the areas in question pertinent measures might be enforced with confidence.

Consequently, the organization of Shonan Special Municipality, the selection of its leaders, the institution of the provincial governments under the respective governors and so on had already been decided before Singapore fell into the hands of the Japanese Forces.

The Military Administration in Sumatra was a little different in its manner of inauguration from that in Malai. Only a little over one month after the descent of our parachute units on Palembang on February 15 last year, the subjugation operations in the whole island of Sumatra were completed and administration was commenced by the Japanese Forces in Malai, who adopted the same form of administration over Sumatra as in Malai with modifications necessary to cope with the existing situation on the spot.

Added Responsibilities

Now that the War of Greater East Asia has entered into a state of decisive war, the Military Administration in both regions has assumed the additional heavy duties of defending the occupied areas against the possible counter-offensive by the enemy and of developing natural resources in which the territories abound.

Sukeyuki Kabeya, manager of the Shonan general office of the Asahi, in a recent dispatch from Shonan, makes a brief survey of the present condition of the Military Administration in these territories. Taking up the question of races on the spot to begin with, he says, in substance, as follows:

The race question is one of the most important problems in conducting administration. The Military Administration authorities already clarified the guiding principles in this regard in their basic policy for military administration announced some time ago. Thorough prosecution of military administrative policies can be achieved only through the hearty cooperation on the part of the native inhabitants, and for that purpose it is essential to take into consideration the peculiarities of the respective regions in formulating administrative measures.

Adjustments Vital

Religions and customs peculiar to the respective races due to the difference in their history and racial character are the two great objectives in the conduct of administration of alien races. Prior to the outbreak of the present war, the total population of Malai was 5,400,000, of which 2,300,000 or 42.6 per cent were Chinese, 745,000 or 13.8 per cent were Indians, while the number of Malaians was no more than 250,000 or 4.6 per cent.

In Sumatra, however, out of the total population of 8,500,000, 7,800,000 were Indonesians, the rest being mainly Chinese.

Each race has its own language, also its own manners and customs as well as its own religion. Malai has many holidays. This is because the territory is inhabited by a wide variety of races who have their own public holidays according to usage or for religious reasons. The fact that in the administration of Sumatra the Dutch Government had to resort to armed force against the Atjeh race and to exercise military administration over them was because they failed in giving due consideration to these two important points.

Our Military Administration authorities in Sumatra, where each of the different races forms its own State, are allowing the sultans to participate in local administration. This step is quite wise and pertinent and is, in fact, producing highly satisfactory results. Because the native inhabitants on the spot can cooperate in the new order without any difficulty through their chiefs who have the same language, religion, manners and customs as they have.

Respecting Usages

The sultans in Malai were robbed of their authority to a considerable extent under British rule, but their credit and power among the native inhabitants were no less great than those of the sultans in Sumatra. They maintain both social honor and religious authority. The Japanese Military Administration authorities are, therefore, guiding the popular feeling under the policy not to make any unnecessary and sudden changes in the existing governmental machinery.

As for the Chinese inhabitants, those in Sumatra have little peculiarities because they are completely Indonesianized. It is true that the attitude of the generality of the Chinese in Malai at the time of the reduction of the peninsula was not such as it ought to have been, but since then they have learned to cooperate with our Military Administration from the bottom of their hearts as they began to appreciate the real intentions of the Japanese, and they are now displaying their economic capacities to the fullest extent in various fields of activity in the cause of Greater East Asia.

The restoration and maintenance of peace and order in occupied areas is not so difficult, provided racial administration is carried out satisfactorily. It is a matter for congratulation that racial administration in both Malai and Sumatra is yielding as good results as can be expected under the present situation, which testifies to the extraordinary power of foresight and ability on the part of our Military Administration authorities.

C.R.B. Notes Sound

C.P.S.

PEKING, April 9.—Denying rumors that any changes are contemplated in the Central Reserve Bank banknotes, Wang Shin-ching, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of China, declared all such rumors are mistaken and baseless. He pledged that the Federal Reserve Bank will continue to strive for the stabilization of prices and the promotion of the industrial development of North China.

Canton Theaters Donate

C.P.S.

CANTON, April 9.—A total of $34,192.47 has been donated by cinema houses here to the National Government.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1943

MacArthur's Lamentations

On the eve of the anniversary of the fall of Bataan, which occurred exactly a year ago today it is reported that General Douglas E. MacArthur, from somewhere in Australia issued a statement speaking "sorrowfully" of the Philippines under Japanese occupation and stating, "from the bottom of my seared and stricken heart I pray that a merciful God may not delay too long in their redemption." The audacity of this traitor to the Philippines, who as the then commander-in-chief of the Filipino-American forces in the archipelago should have stayed to the last with his men but instead fled with his family to Australia during the peak of the Bataan campaign, is dumbfounding, to say the least.

It is difficult to conceive the sanity of MacArthur when in the foregoing statement he said it is regrettable that "our faithful Filipino wards of sixteen million should gasp in slavery of a conquering soldiery." For his assertion is not only an insult to the Filipino people but is an outright distortion of the conditions prevailing today in the islands under the magnanimous policies of the Japanese Military Administration.

With the ousting of American control of the archipelago with the reduction of Bataan and Corregidor, the Filipinos have for the first time since the invasion of the Spaniards some 350 years ago been given an opportunity to lead their lives as true members of the East Asiatic race, and to be proud of their traditions. Such has been the policy of Japan for the creation of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in marked contrast with the policy of the United States since 1898 of exploitation purely for its own gains. So wholeheartedly have the Filipinos, under the leadership of Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, and other true patriots of the islands responded to the Japanese program that already the construction of a new Philippines is well on the way.

The sentiment of the Filipinos today was reflected in a statement by Mr. Vargas last Friday when he described the fall of Bataan exactly a year ago today as the dawn for the birth of a new Philippines that will take its proper and responsible place in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity orbit. Mr. Vargas should know whereof he speaks because he was entirely cognizant of conditions under American administration, having occupied the important post of Mayor of Manila.

So it is that General MacArthur's lamentations of the Filipino people "suffering" under Japanese administration are entirely off the mark. So far as his derogatory remarks regarding the conduct of the Japanese "soldiery" are concerned, they are too ridiculous to deserve comment. We need only to cite the statements made by Filipino officers of the former Filipino-American forces to attest to the traditional exemplary conduct of the Japanese soldier. Brigadier-Generals Fidel Segundo and Mateo Capinpin, interviewed by a Domei staff correspondent at Los Banos on the eve of the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan, were most enthusiastic in their praise of the soldiers of Japan.

Considering the disappointment General MacArthur has been to the Americans after his flight to Australia, it is even surprising that he had the courage to make a statement on an anniversary that does him no credit. His repeated predictions in the weeks following his appointment to his new post in Australia as commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific of recapturing the Philippines are even more remote today of materialization. There are no Americans today who are enthusiastic about MacArthur, thus revealing how blind they were at the time of the Bataan campaign to place him on a pedestal as a national hero.

By his own admission, it is clear that General MacArthur is fully aware of the impregnability of the Japanese position in the South Pacific, and that he must needs depend on "a merciful God" if he is to lead a force to the Philippines.

The U-Boat's Toll

The March record of over 851,000 tons of enemy shipping sunk by German undersea craft portends the beginning of probably the most decisive year in the battle of the Atlantic. According to a recent German communique, 138 anti-Axis merchantmen were torpedoed and sunk by the Reich under-water vessels during March.

This achievement is but the natural result of the appointment, in February, of the head of the submarine fleet, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Navy. It vindicates the prediction made then in Axis quarters that the far-flung activities of German undersea craft would henceforth be intensified to a degree unknown in the past. It bespeaks the utter impuissance of the United States and Britain to cope with U-boat attacks despite their raucous gasconades of several months standing that they would launch faster and better defended ships.

From the outbreak of the European War up to the end of last year, Germany has claimed 23,700,000 tons of enemy shipping or twice the tonnage of merchantmen of all countries sunk in the first World War. This would leave the United States and Britain with approximately 27,000,000 tons of oceanic craft as fairly accurate estimates have put the total of Anglo-American pre-war tonnage at 42,000,000 and the tonnage of vessels constructed from the commencement of the war to the end of 1942 at 10,000,000.

The grim determination with which Germany is destroying enemy convoys this year is inspired by the obvious necessity of keeping the rate of destruction broadly above that of construction. The appointment of Grand Admiral Doenitz as Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Navy amply corroborates the conclusion that Germany is intent on increasing the monthly toll of enemy shipping from the monthly average of 600,000 tons of the last 42 months to 1,000,000 tons, thus affording Germany a comfortable margin in the fierce battle of tons.

The record in March is a reliable assurance that Germany will be able to achieve this goal. The Luftwaffe can be counted upon to do its share. Last month, the Reich air force accounted for the sinking of 11 freighters or 75,000 tons, bringing the grand total of enemy shipping destroyed to 926,600 tons. The return of fair weather, better visibility and newer armaments should immeasurably add to the striking power of the Reich undersea craft.

Monumental Instance of Sheer Loveliness

Although reference has been made to the outstanding features of natural beauty in Japan, it remains to speak of Fujiyama, the monumental instance of sheer loveliness. This mountain, visible from the capital city of the Empire, dominates the landscape in the most populated prefectures, and is the foremost object of nature and national pride in the minds of all the people. Every Japanese wants to see Fujiyama once before he dies. It walks with the majesty of a royal presence through the art and literature of the nation. Symmetrical in form, it stands apart, and can be seen in its entirety from base to summit. In the early morning sunlight it glows with opalescent colors. When the sun sinks directly behind the summit, the cone seems to burst into flame again as it did, in truth, two centuries ago. Owing to the varying visibility this great mountain seems at times to approach the observer, and again to recede into the distance. (Excerpt from "The Beauty of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

April 11, 1492

Lieutenant-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda has been appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in North Borneo, it was revealed in a communique released today by the Imperial Headquarters. North Borneo has already been placed under Japan's military occupation. The Japanese Headquarters just established there will look after the command of the Army Forces in the area and the rule there.

* * *

The successful Japanese landing on Cebu Island in the Philippines was admitted in an official communique of the United States War Department today. The communique said that the Japanese Forces, under cover of heavy artillery fire from Japanese warships and bombardment by Japanese planes, effected the landing despite resistance by American-Filipino forces.

* * *

Units of the Japanese Air Force again severely bombed Port Moresby.

* * *

Emphasizing that the general war situation has reached its gravest stage, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin in a strongly-termed broadcast appealed to the people of the Commonwealth to respond more enthusiastically and wholeheartedly to the call of duty.

* * *

During the White House press conference today, President Roosevelt answered in the negative when questioned whether he had received any further news from Bataan.

* * *

President Roosevelt was reticent concerning the missions of Colonel Louis Johnson, Roosevelt's personal representative to India, and Sir Stafford Cripps, stating that he had nothing to add concerning Indian problems.

BOASTFUL AND MENDACIOUS AMERICA

Unmasterable Habit of Bluffing and Bragging Plays Havoc With National Integrity and Strategy of War

By SHUTARO TOMIMAS

The predominant characteristic of the Americans is being bombastic and boasting—often to a childish extent. This national propensity manifests itself even in the field of foreign relations of their country. The unfailing consequence is that this deplorable trait plays havoc with the life of their nation.

Here is an interesting story, revealing the actual battle conditions which were falsified by the American authorities because of the peculiarity of their characteristic. According to the Time magazine of March 1st of this year, an interview was held with more than 100 American officers and men, who returned home after participating in the battles of the Southwestern Pacific against the Japanese Forces. Some of the questions asked by the weekly and the replies given by them are as follows:

"Question: Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, said that he would smash Japan by the end of the present year. What do you think of this statement?

Reply: There is no ground for Halsey to make such a foolish statement.

Question: It is claimed that the damages the United States suffered in the Pacific are very small. Is this true?

Reply: The actual damages are far greater than those announced by the American authorities."

Then, many of the officers questioned the representative of the weekly, asking, "Why do American newspapers publish such falsehood? It is not a newspaperman's work to write only exaggerated and untrue news of victory." Another officer also expressed his disappointment with Washington's false reports declaring bombastically: "We always try to put facts as far as possible in official announcements but every time we are prevented from doing so. I believe American citizens are able to stand the terrible news of our defeats but those above us do not like to let the people know such facts."

Both the American occupation of North Africa and the conference at Casablanca have furnished us with more examples of this American peculiarity in question. In the former, the American leaders saw a good pretext to shirk from creating the Second Front along the French coasts on the English Channel, which is entirely too big a task for the brave American army to even contemplate. Therefore, they selected the line of least resistance—and this not in Europe but in North Africa. In this attempt, they went so far as to bribe the officers and men in the French army in order to faciliate their landing. Yet, they call their unsavory operation "a noble expedition."

As for the Casablanca conference, the main object of the two Anglo-American chieftains was no other than mere propaganda to show off to the world what a great military feat they had achieved in the wide stretches of waste land in North Africa. Otherwise, it would have been a mere pleasure trip of two political vagabonds, holding a rendezvous at a winter resort on the Mediterranean coast. Yet, they still had the Anglo-American arrogance to demand "unconditional surrender" from the Axis Powers after they had lost almost every battle since the start of the war!

Hanson Baldwin who has an independent mind on world politics recently wrote in the New York Times a warning to his compatriots against bluffing and bragging in the following ringing words: "With reports claiming one victory after another on the part of the U.S. forces since their landing on French territory, the American people have become over-confident of the ability of the Allied forces to clean up the Axis forces in the Tunisia sector. But these reports have proved to be not only overly hasty announcements but they have also turned out to be merely wishful observations. It is dangerous indeed to announce false reports to the public. It is extremely unfortunate that the real war situation is not in accord with the reports given out by the Government to the people."

Since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States has been losing practically every battle, chiefly because of the make-up of their minds—that peculiar national characteristic of bragging and boasting—which poisons their strategy of war as well as their national integrity. America can hardly be saved by the ever bombastic and boastful claims of leaders like Roosevelt and his henchmen. Let the Americans listen to the meek and humble words of the American-born wife of Tjarda van Starkenborgh, former Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies. She gave poignantly not only the most significant insight into the origin of the war but also her advice to the Americans on how to extricate themselves from the present dilemma.

"I was born in the suburbs of Washington and I married my husband there 30 years ago. Before coming to the East, I travelled to the four corners of the world with my husband who was a diplomat. The Dutch army clique which overestimated America's war preparations and its feeling against Japan, and the government which was dragged along by it, involved Java in the war. America must take most of the blame for the complete ruin of the Dutch East Indies.

"At this time, I only hope that the New Order in East Asia will be completed as swiftly as possible and that peace will come again. My life during the past year under the protection of the Japanese Forces has been one of peace itself, and I think that peace will return only when America and Britain really understand the true spirit of Japan. That my native country, America, is working desperately for war, is a problem which has sometimes made me wonder."

THE VOICE OF NIPPON
A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Harai and Misogi

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part VIII

The essence of Shinto teaching is that a man should keep his heart in a state of mirror-like spotlessness which reflects all things in their true shape and color, good or bad, and the rest is breath and babbles or unprofitable words. Our business on earth therefore is to keep our mirrors—hearts—from being beclouded by unseemly desire or temptation. This we can and should do ourselves, without invoking the aid of any superhuman being, demon or deity. Hence the importance of the two rites, "harai" and "misogi," which may be called the principal sacraments of Shinto.

"Harai" (the term still used in the everyday talk of Japanese people in the sense of "clearing" or "wiping" the dust which gathers itself on the surfaces of things) is the same process which we constantly employ in keeping the inside of our house and our clothing, etc., clean, that is, in preventing them from premature decay; just so do we need to perform harai to our hearts to cleanse them from the corroding encrustation which our daily contact with the world must inevitably entail. As our rooms are swept every day, so is our heart daily renewed and refreshed by our meditations on the ways of the gods, so that the mirror is kept in its proper state, clear and bright, seeing "straight," not obliquely. This is the moral duty every man owes to himself, especially when he stands in the sacred presence of deities. In the haiden (main hall) of every Shinto shrine, right in front, you will see the gohei (wooden wand from which are hung strips of white paper cut in graceful shapes) which may be regarded as the sacred symbol of harai as the priest often waves it over your head as well as his before performing any rite on your behalf. Gohei, as the term indicates, originally meant cloth-offerings, and it was probably placed before the altar often in lieu of the real cloths, but now it is commonly used, as just said, as a kind of "sacred duster" to symbolically cleanse the hearts of men from possible impure thought.

O-Harai

Every Japanese knows and observes twice a year, i.e., on June 30 and December 31, the time-honored rite of "O-Harai" ("great" or "august purification") in imitation of the sacred ceremony performed in the Imperial Court personally by the Emperor. The manner in which the Sovereign conducts this "O-Harai" has been described several times in these columns before, and is quite well known. It is in recent years that the custom of observing the simplified form of it has come into great vogue among the people. Every household receives from the shrine of its tutelary deities little slips of paper, cut in the shape of a human doll, of which each member of the family takes one for himself, and writing upon it his or her name and age, and after breathing three times on it, returns it collectively with the others, to the shrine, and the shrine authorities after due ceremonials, send the mass of these "sin-stained bodies" down some river so that a certain invisible deity, specially appointed for the task, may carry them further down the current to the furthest ocean to be properly dealt with or to be cleansed forever, as the sea is supposed to purify all earthly uncleanliness.

The point to be noted is that the sinful thoughts of men are regarded as the extraneous parasites which contact with the world must unavoidably inflict, and not the emanations from the human heart. So there need be no weeping for sins, no trembling and sweating with terror, or no screaming for the mercy of the Deity, still less "fleeing from the wrath to come." By the simple process of harai—flicking off—all the uncleanness so called is wiped clean off and one is fit in a twinkling to sit in the august company of gods. It is all too easy, a "cheap" way of procuring purification. Indeed it ought to be very easy, for this is the land of Shinto—the ways of deities.

Purification by Water

The rite of harai, at the stage of being washed down the river, merges with the other sacrament of "misogi" (purification by water) on which much has also been written in these columns lately. Literally misogi means "washing," or "bathing," even "dipping," or "sprinkling," and in its spiritual significance closely allied to the Hebrew-Christian rite of "baptism." Anyone who takes the trouble of looking up the origin of baptism will be surprised to find a close analogy between it and Shinto misogi; and in fact I should not be surprised if the Judaistic cult of administering baptism as a symbolical act of purifying the sins of men should be proved to have been derived from the ancient misogi rite of the Yamato race. Wherever be the original site of Takamagahara from which the heavenly forefathers of the Yamato race had descended, it is by now a well-established ethnic fact that the ancestors of the Jews had come wandering from somewhere in the central or northern Asia down into Babylonia and on to the shores of the Mediterranean before they invaded and took possession of the land of Canaan. Even in the most ancient religions of Egypt there is undisputable evidence of a form of baptism or misogi observed as a symbolic sacrament for purification of sins.

It is a famous fact noted in the Kojiki that the first Misogi was performed by Izanagi-no-Mikoto, the parent of the Sun Goddess, in a river in Kyushu, upon his return from Yomi-no-kuni where he had traveled to meet his "departed" wife, but where he had had his eyes polluted by the unclean spectacle of death. Ever since then his example has been religiously followed by his descendants, divine and human, whenever there is cause to apprehend contamination by an unclean thing. In the compound of every Shinto shrine, as you proceed after having passed beneath the torii, you will see on one side of the path, a sacred "washing place"—cistern placed underneath small thatched roof—where you undergo the misogi ceremony in miniature by rinsing your mouth and washing your hands, before advancing to the haiden, the place of worship. It is superfluous to add that this misogi in its secularized form, that is, in the form of bath and in the habit of keeping scrupulous personal cleanliness for which the Japanese are justly noted, takes a prominent place in the daily program of Japanese life.

Metaphysics of Prayer

As long as you devoutly perform the two rites of harai and misogi both psychically and physically, that is, as long as you keep your mind and body clean from the defilement of sin, you may be said to be in a state of grace in the sight of deities—a state in which, whatever you do, you can never do wrong, or in which your actions, in whatever realm of service, will be crowned with highest results. And in the misogi as in the harai the principal master of ceremonies is always yourself; when performed by others, say priests, you merely delegate the duty to them, the fact of your being your own priest being unaltered.

Thus Shinto deprecates, as I have already said, the act of praying; some Shinto purists go so far as to say that to make "inori" before a Shrine is a contemptible, even wicked thing, as bad as the whimperings of a lazy mendicant. Here apparently (I say apparently advisedly) is a piquant contrast with a religion like Buddhism or Christianity whose adherents are often exhorted to "pray constantly," or to repeat the Nenbutsu endlessly. The ultimate object of religion is purification or to use a higher term, sanctification, and prayer so called, or even its negation, as Shinto purists insist on it, is but the same road to the high goal. Does not Christ himself deprecate the vain prayers and repeated prayers like those of the heathen? "The Father knows your needs before you ask Him. It is a mark of unbelief to be anxious about food, raiment and the future. The essential thing is not to multiply petitions, but to live near Him and feel Him near." The Christians are told to seek "the kingdom of heaven and its righteousness," for then "all else will be added unto it." Shintoists believe that all they have to do is to purify their hearts, and there is no need to pray. So in the metaphysics of prayer Shintoists after all tread perhaps the same road as believers of other religions do. Anyway Shinto is a cult for heroes and gods, as its very name tells, not for slothful weepers or supine sluggards who wish to enter into the kingdom of heaven through the sufferings or the grace of somebody else, human or divine.

REHABILITATION OF P.I. IS TACKLED WITH VIGOR

Realization of Promising Future Stirs Filipinos

By HIROSHI UYEDA
(From the Shincho)

Perceptibly the Filipinos are gradually adjusting themselves for the work of reconstruction which will require energetic men and women fully conscious of the immensity and magnitude of the cause for which Japan is staking her national existence. Fortunately for the people of the Philippines, they have a wiry, courageous leader in the person of Jorge B. Vargas, chairman of the Executive Commission whose recent speech at the Manila Hotel reflected a thorough comprehension of Japan's ideals and polity.

"Japan's culture is mainly characterized by the people's genuine love of nature which is well exemplified in the art of flower arrangement," Mr. Vargas stated "In art, Japan has produced many masters. But this trait and gift of the people cannot be easily understood by a mere superficial study but one must reach deeply for the secrets of Japanese culture to understand clearly its spiritual and moral values and symbolic representation. I wish to call the attention of my people to the unity and solidarity of the Japanese whose devotion to the State has never burned with a greater intensity than now and whose conception of justice, eagerness to work and consciousness of responsibility remains forever an object of admiration.

Mr. Vargas then compared Japan's shining culture to that of the Philippines. "The Filipinos too had their artistic endowments," he claimed. "For example, when Magellan landed on this island in 1521, he found the natives living here in houses whose architectural originality amazed him. Scientific poultry raising, weaving and other industrial arts were already known to our people at that period. Their conception of Asiatic morality compared favorably with that of any advanced nation in the world. They were peace-loving, respected their elders and built a society based on the family system. Bravery, endurance, kindness, thrift and diligence—these were their special characteristics.

"The 300 years of Spanish rule and 40 years of American occupation have warped and twisted the pure endowments of the Filipino people. The energies of the people were directed into frivolous channels; the people were brought to the wells of individualism, egoism and hedonism and taught to drink deeply from them. The wells were poisoned and we soon found our very body, mind and society tormented by a conflict in which our native culture was finally forced to retreat before the purulent infiltrations of Americanism.

"However, the time has come now when these contaminating influences may be cleaned from our system, when the traditions of the old may once again add to the glory and achievement of our nation," he added hopefully, seeing the Philippines rise resolutely from the smoke and debris a new nation, ready and impatient to contribute its share to the construction of Greater East Asia. He said that a new culture must now be created for the Philippines and added that this will be the responsibility of every Filipino, be he an educator, priest, artist, scientist or a simple worker on the farm fields. He enjoined upon all organizations to lend their undivided support.

The speech is quoted here in part because it represents the spirit which is stirring the Filipinos to the greatest realization that has been held for them. The change-over from the carefree, hedonistic life to that of construction may be attended with some difficulties but these hardships should be the lighter for the great enjoyment which awaits all those who successfully grasp the true meaning of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is a generally known fact that the Filipinos know very little about Japan, other than the pictures of Mt. Fuji, Nikko and Japanese lassies which they have seen on post-cards. But this, by no means, indicates the absence of interest in things Japanese. They are inquisitive and curious and about as eager to learn as any member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Japanese language will probably be the best medium to explain the forces which have brought Japan to the forefront of all the nations and which have endeared this country to the oppressed peoples. A certain Filipino writer once said that a Filipino will never be able to understand Japan unless he can converse with ease in Japanese. That may be stretching the point but his statement does indicate that the Filipinos are only too eager to learn the language of their leaders.